Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2025 with funding from
Getty Research Institute

https://archive.org/details/pacificcoastarch3016unse

FEATURING · MODERN BUILDINGS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

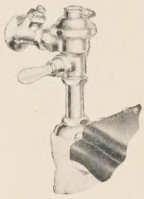
PACIFIC·COAST ARCHITECT

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE BUILDING REVIEW

VOLUME XXX · JULY · 1926 · NUMBER ONE

PRICE 50 CENTS

Sloan Valves



Over A Million Installed

The First Still Rendering Faithful Service

Sloan Valves
are installed throughout the
Athens Athletic Club
Oakland, Cal.

William Knowles, Architect
Carl T. Doell, Plumbing Contractor
R. W. Kinney Company,
Plumbing Fixtures

SLOAN VALVE CO.

CHICAGO

With branches in the principal cities of United States and Canada

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE BUILDING REVIEW

VOLUME XXX · SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES · JULY · 1926 · NUMBER ONE

CONTENTS

Service and Safety		5
Santa Barbara Construction Lessons, VI	*Oscar G. Knecht*	31
Editorial		35
Monthly Bulletin, American Institute of Architects	*Albert J. Evers*	37
San Francisco Architectural Club Notes	*J. H. Devitt*	37
Personal Glimpses		39
Al Malaikah Temple		47
Index of Advertisers		59

ILLUSTRATIONS

Hellman Commercial Trust and Savings Bank Building, Los Angeles	*Cover*
Hellman Commercial Trust and Savings Bank Building, Los Angeles	6
Banking Room, Hellman Commercial Trust and Savings Bank Building, Los Angeles	7
Pacific Southwest Trust and Savings Association Building, Pasadena	9
Safe Deposit Vault, Pacific Southwest Trust and Savings Association Building, Pasadena	10
Entrance Details, Standard Oil Company Building, Los Angeles	11
Standard Oil Building, Los Angeles	12
Al Malaikah Temple, Los Angeles	13
Floor Plans, Al Malaikah Temple, Los Angeles	14
Entrance, Al Malaikah Temple, Los Angeles	15
Main Entrance Lobby, Al Malaikah Temple, Los Angeles	16
Banquet Hall and Auditorium, Al Malaikah Temple, Los Angeles	17
Main Vestibule and Parlor, Al Malaikah Temple, Los Angeles	18
Los Angeles Tennis Club, Los Angeles	19
Lakeside Country Club, Los Angeles	21
Lakeside Country Club, Los Angeles	22
Lounge, Lakeside Country Club, Los Angeles	23
Oakmont Country Club, Glendale	25
Oakmont Country Club, Glendale	26
Residence of Mr. E. J. Longear, Pasadena	27
Residence of Mr. E. J. Longear, Pasadena	28
Living Room, Residence of Mr. E. J. Longear, Pasadena	29
Sketch in Mexico, H. A. Schary	33

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for the Architect, Contractor and Home Builder

Published by the Western States Publishing Corporation

HARRIS ALLEN, A. I. A., EDITOR — J. LESLIE MEEK, GENERAL MANAGER

NED BRYDONE-JACK, MANAGER SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OFFICE

Address all communications to BUSINESS OFFICE, 703 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. Telephone Kearny 7794
Price, mailed flat to any address in United States, Mexico or Cuba, $4.00 a year; single copies, 50c; to Canada, $5.00 a year; foreign countries, $6.00 a year. Entered at the Post Office in San Francisco as second-class matter

EASTERN REPRESENTATIVES: JOHN D. ROSS, 608 OTIS BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
WILLIAM D. WARD, TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY

LOS ANGELES: 1617 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, PHONE EMPIRE 2267

Design by William Mooser, Jr.

Mark Hopkins Hotel

S. E. Corner California and Mason Sts., San Francisco

Weeks & Day
Architecture and Engineering

MacDonald & Kahn
Managers of Construction

All Ornamental Iron and Bronze
furnished by

Michel & Pfeffer
Iron Works
HARRISON AND TENTH STREETS
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 3080

THE GETTY CENTER LIBRARY

PACIFIC · COAST · ARCHITECT
WITH · WHICH · IS · INCORPORATED · THE · BUILDING · REVIEW

VOLUME XXX · SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES · JULY 1926 · NUMBER ONE

SERVICE AND SAFETY

A Guaranty for Adequate House Wiring

THE value of electric service to the home owner is generally admitted. The home owner appreciates the comfort and convenience of proper illumination and of electrical household helps. The electric range has become an accepted fact. But to have the home properly illuminated and to use the many electric appliances that are practically necessities, *the home must be adequately wired.* If convenience outlets are omitted, the attachment of floor lamps and appliances is awkward or impossible. If outlets are not provided in each room, a vacuum cleaner for instance, cannot give the full service of which it is capable. If switches are not provided in convenient locations, home owners must grope about in the dark or blunder against heavy furniture. If there are no bracket outlets near dressing tables or by the kitchen sink, proper illumination of the task is impossible. In short, the convenient use of electric service is entirely dependent upon proper wiring and the proper layout of that wiring. It is as essential a feature of the modern home as proper plumbing.

As a service to the home designers, builders, and owners of California, the California Electrical Bureau, an educational, non-profit making institution, representing all branches of the electrical industry, has inaugurated the Red Seal Plan, which is a program to promote adequate wiring for convenient electric service in the home. It is not an elaborate plan, neither is it expensive, for it is no "give-'em-everything" specification. It simply establishes a *minimum* and *conservative* list of wiring requirements, it sees that these are rigidly followed, and marks each "Red Seal Home" in an unmistakable way.

The Red Seal Plan (which is a national movement inaugurated by the Society for Electrical Development, the California Electrical Bureau being the licensee for the State of California), is being advertised generally. Many prospective home builders are inquiring about it and many home owners are asking whether the wiring in their present homes is up to its specifications. For your information we are giving these specifications.

Service—1¼ inch conduit or larger, carrying three No. 4 wires, or larger. At the meter location space must be provided for a meter box or board not less than 30 by 30 inches for the main switch and meters.

Switches—All switches shall be of the flush type, conveniently located; and where two or more are brought to the same location, they must be grouped under a single plate.

Convenience Outlets—All convenience outlets shall be complete with receptacles of the flush interchangeable type. Unless otherwise stated in requirements, multiple receptacles under one plate will be counted as one outlet. A conservative minimum of outlets for each room is listed and they are, of course, conveniently located with regard to furniture spaces.

Range Outlets—A one-inch conduit, or larger, must be provided from the meter board to the range location, carrying three No. 8 wires, or larger, terminating in the kitchen in a box equipped with a blank cover, if a range is not to be immediately installed.

Branch Circuits—Convenience outlets shall be wired on circuits of not smaller than No. 12 wire, with a maximum of 8 outlets per circuit. No convenience outlets shall be connected to lighting circuits.

General Lighting—All rooms shall be wired for a *minimum* of one watt per square foot for general lighting, exclusive of auxiliary lightings (such as table lamps, floor lamps, etc.) which shall bep rovided for on the convenience outlet circuits.

Electrical contractors, power company managers, and salesmen are familiar with the Red Seal Plan and will gladly give you additional information. But in general its procedure is as follows. The wiring is first laid out in accordance with the above minimum specifications. The accredited representative of the Red Seal Plan in your district is then formally notified and in due course inspects the preliminary or "roughed-in" wiring.

(The installation must be in accordance with National Electric Code Rules, supplemented by City or Town ordinances and the lighting company's local rules, and it is inspected and approved by your City or Town Inspection Department for fire hazard, safety factor, and the like. This is the case with *all* buildings.)

In addition there is a *second inspection* without cost to you by the Red Seal representative to see that all the Red Seal specifications have been strictly observed.

A "job sign," similar to the signs used by contractors, and bearing the Red Seal symbol, is displayed on the building as it is being wired. After the second inspection —and not until then—a Red Seal meter sticker and a Red Seal owner's certificate for framing is given and its issue must be approved by the chairman in charge of that particular district.

The Red Seal Plan, therefore, gives you an opportunity to have your wiring installation checked by the electrical industry at no cost to you. This expert check made by men in touch with the latest developments of a house feature which was formerly neglected but is now recognized as an essential, will make your homes more attractive to home owners. It gives another feature for what you have to sell, whether this be a complete home or plans for a home.

* * *

BUILDING OWNERS HOLD CONVENTION

The nineteenth annual convention of the National Association of Building Owners and Managers was held at the Hotel Del Monte during the week of June 20th. Six hundred delegates, representing office buildings in practically every large city in the United States and Canada, were assembled for the five-day session. The apartment house section of the Association held two sessions during the period. Professor Bailey Willis, of Stanford University spoke the opening day on "Earthquake Risk and Security in Large Buildings."

HELLMAN COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK BLDG., LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. SCHULTZE & WEAVER, ARCHITECTS

Photographs by The Mott Studios

BANKING ROOM, HELLMAN COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Photographs by The Matt Studios SCHULTZE & WEAVER, ARCHITECTS

ONWARD & UPWARD

In the new Hunter-Dulin Building the finest of materials and the best of craftsmanship will be used. No effort will be spared to make this great building one of the monumental milestones in the progress of San Francisco. Schultze & Weaver, Architects. ❦ Lindgren & Swinerton, Inc., Builders. ❦ A. Quandt & Sons, Painters and Decorators Since 1885, 374 Guerrero Street, San Francisco, California.

Quandt quality is available for the small job as well as the large. Our operations are State-wide

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST TRUST AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION BUILDING, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA. CURLETT & BEELMAN, ARCHITECTS

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS, PACIFIC SOUTHWEST TRUST AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION BUILDING, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
CURLETT & BEELMAN, ARCHITECTS

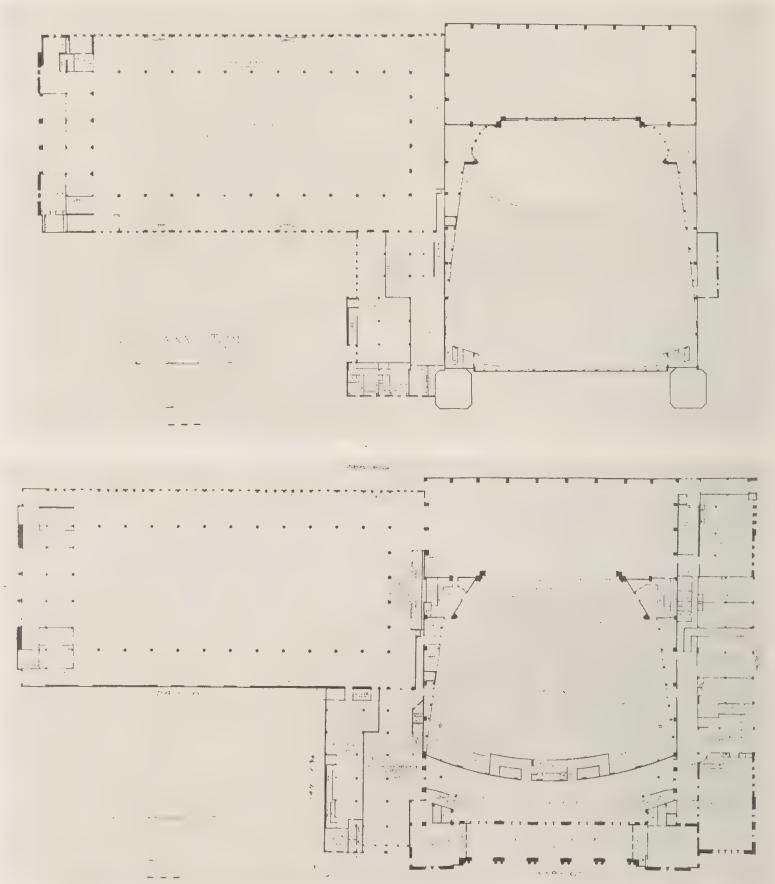
Photograph by The Mott Studios

ENTRANCE DETAIL, STANDARD OIL COMPANY BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
GEORGE W. KELHAM, ARCHITECT

STANDARD OIL COMPANY BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. GEORGE W. KELHAM, ARCHITECT

Photographs by The Mott Studios

AL MALAIKAH TEMPLE, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. JOHN C. AUSTIN, ARCHITECT; G. A. LANSBURGH, COLLABORATING ARCHITECT



FLOOR PLANS, AL MALAIKAH TEMPLE, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
JOHN C. AUSTIN, ARCHITECT; G. A. LANSBURGH, COLLABORATING ARCHITECT

ENTRANCE TO BANQUET HALL, LEFT; MAIN ENTRANCE, RIGHT; AL MALAIKAH TEMPLE, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
JOHN C. AUSTIN, ARCHITECT; G. A. LANSBURGH, COLLABORATING ARCHITECT

MAIN ENTRANCE LOBBY, AL MALAIKAH TEMPLE, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
JOHN C. AUSTIN, ARCHITECT; G. A. LANSBURGH, COLLABORATING ARCHITECT

BANQUET HALL, LEFT; AUDITORIUM, RIGHT; AL MALAIKAH TEMPLE, LOS ANGELES. JOHN C. AUSTIN, ARCHITECT; G. A. LANSBURGH, COLLABORATING ARCHITECT

MAIN VESTIBULE, RIGHT; A PARLOR, LEFT; AL MALAIKAH TEMPLE, LOS ANGELES. JOHN C. AUSTIN, ARCHITECT; G. A. LANSBURGH, COLLABORATING ARCHITECT

LOS ANGELES TENNIS CLUB, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. HUNT & BURNS, ARCHITECTS

Photographs by The Mott Studios

BARKER BROS., LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA — CURLETT & BEELMAN, ARCHITECTS

THIS monumental structure is clothed in terra-cotta and brick, manufactured by Gladding, McBean & Co. and Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company. The terra-cotta is light buff in color, with unglazed, smooth surface, and deeply rusticated. The brick is ruffled old-rose, laid in Dutch bond.

GLADDING · McBEAN · & · CO.

GENERAL OFFICE: 660 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Los Angeles Office: 621 South Hope Street
Seattle Office: Dexter Horton Building
Portland Office: U. S. National Bank Building
Oakland Office: Twenty-second and Market Streets

LAKESIDE COUNTRY CLUB, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. WILLIAM L. WOOLLETT, ARCHITECT

Photograph by Th. M.

LAKESIDE COUNTRY CLUB, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. WILLIAM L. WOOLLETT, ARCHITECT

Photograph by The Mott Studios

LOUNGE, LAKESIDE COUNTRY CLUB, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. WILLIAM L. WOOLLETT, ARCHITECT

Photograph by The Mott Studi

CASTLE & COOKE BUILDING, HONOLULU, T. H. C. W. DICKEY, ARCHITECT

Architectural Terra Cotta

Dignity, Strength and Solidarity such as expressed in the exterior of this fine office building can only reflect favorably on the character of the occupant. Clothed entirely in Architectural Terra Cotta, this building is in addition a wise investment in beauty and permanence

N. CLARK & SONS

MANUFACTURERS

Los Angeles Office
1106 DETWILER BUILDING

Main Office
116 NATOMA ST., SAN FRANCISCO

OAKMONT COUNTRY CLUB, GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA. CHARLES CRESSEY, ARCHITECT

Photographs by The Mott Studios

OAKMONT COUNTRY CLUB, GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA. CHARLES CRESSEY, ARCHITECT

Photographs by The Mott Studios

Photograph by The Mott Studio.

RESIDENCE, MR. E. J. LONGEAR, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA. WM. L. WOOLLETT, ARCHITECT

RESIDENCE, MR. E. J. LONGEAR, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA. WM. L. WOOLLETT, ARCHITECT

Photographs by The Mott Studios

LIVING ROOM, RESIDENCE MR. E. J. LONGEAR, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA. WM. L. WOOLLETT, ARCHITECT

Photograph by The Mott Studios

When the Janss Investment Company of Los Angeles decided to build a Model House to show the public how attractive a Westwood home could be made—it is a significant fact that they selected Simons Spanish tile for the roof.

SIMONS BRICK CO.
125 West Third Street
MAin 0126
LOS ANGELES

SIMONS
Spanish Tile

SANTA BARBARA CONSTRUCTION LESSONS

VI.

WHAT A BUILDING INSPECTOR LEARNED

[BY OSCAR G. KNECHT]
City Building Inspector for San Diego, California

[This is the final article of a series, as continued from the February issue]

It is of interest to know that Mr. Oscar G. Knecht, Structural Engineer and Chief Building Inspector for the City of San Diego, Calif., was sent to Santa Barbara to make official inspection and report on the behavior of the different buildings and materials affected by the earthquake; Mr. Knecht was especially instructed to select, if possible, the most suitable construction and the proper materials to be used in designing and erecting earthquake-resisting structures.

MANY frame buildings and residences shook from the wood post underpinning in the quake at Santa Barbara. Such failures would not have occurred had the underpinning been properly braced diagonally. Several large frame shed buildings and roof canopies on posts and barns collapsed on account of insufficient diagonal and wind bracing. The four-story reinforced concrete San Marcos building was one of the principal failures; fully 30 per cent of the building was a complete failure and was shaken down. The concrete used in some of the important members was none too good. The walls in some cases were not sufficiently reinforced, and there was a lack of proper crosswall bracing and ties in general, especially such as would be used in resisting wind stresses or earthquake vibrations.

The Arlington Hotel is another bold example of what might be termed inadequate earthquake or wind-resisting construction. The reinforced concrete section lacked stiffness on account of the several long spans, and lack of cross bracing. And in many cases the hollow shell brick walls and panel walls displayed an absence of proper bonding and insufficient anchoring to the reinforced concrete structural frame. The big pilasters and piers in numerous instances were merely hollow, nonsupporting so-called decorative features, insufficiently tied or anchored to the main structure.

The many well-built and properly designed structures withstood the earthquake nicely, there being no apparent damage other than a few unimportant cracks and some falling plaster. In connection with this statement we call particular attention to St. Vincent's Academy. This building was built upon an extra heavy reinforced concrete foundation with numerous reinforced concrete cross walls. The main superstructure being a three-story skeleton reinforced concrete building, this building experienced no damage other than some cracked plaster and the shaking loose of some of the tile roofing. In this instance it may be said that the extra precautions, and the little extra expense originally added for the sake of safety and stability, were the direct and only reasons that the Orphanage safely withstood the earthquake vibrations, and consequently prevented the loss of life, or severe injury, to at least some of the many little occupants.

Another outstanding example of good construction is the eight-story reinforced concrete Granada Theatre and office building. This, the tallest building in Santa Barbara, withstood the earthquake remarkably well, outside of a few filler wall and panel wall cracks and some falling plaster. The building is practically unharmed and remains structurally safe and sound. A large extra heavy foundation with widespread footings is also a characteristic of this structure. Particular attention is called to the fact that the St. Vincent's Orphanage and the Granada Theatre were both located within that part of the earthquake zones where the shocks and vibrations were the most severe.

Regarding steel buildings, will report that there was only one structural steel framed building in Santa Barbara and this merely had a structural steel interior frame with exterior walls of masonry. This building experienced no serious damage as a result of the quake. However, the San Francisco earthquake proved the safety of structural steel buildings.

Prior to the earthquake Santa Barbara had no modern building code or building ordinances, and I am further informed that the city provided no effective or sufficient inspectors for field inspection. Consequently some of the fly-by-night contractors and speculative builders built as they pleased, so of course under these conditions the poorest materials and the cheapest unskilled labor were used by these so-called builders. Several of the important structures were erected without the advice or supervision of an architect or the services of a structural engineer. Judging from a few of the structural members and supports I saw on some of these buildings, the builder must have used a rule-of-thumb, guess-and-be-damned method of calculation in arriving at the size and shape used.

The earthquake and the damage therefrom is just another lesson of what might happen to any city when the cheap builder and inexperienced contractor can build any old way. Had a severe windstorm visited Santa Barbara the damage might have been just as bad or worse. Santa Barbara learned her lesson on building and has now adopted new and modern building regulations, and experienced, competent building inspectors and deputies have been appointed. In the future the general public, good builders, architects and contractors will no longer be molested nor have their lives, peace and welfare jeopardized by the fly-by-night, cheap, ignorant or dangerous builder.

Ordinary hollow tile and light hollow concrete blocks need to be laid in extra strong mortar, the walls should be well bonded into solid masonry piers or pilasters, and the walls should be further stiffened or tied together by using horizontal reinforcing concrete bonding, spandrel beams, or belts, at all story levels all around building and immediately below the joists.

The average well-built frame residence diagonally braced, or solid sheathed when not exceeding three stories in height, would be little affected by such earthquakes as occur in California. There is always a possibility, however, of some plaster falling off, unless heavy metal lath or approved mesh is used.

CONCLUSIONS

(1) All soft clays, sand and such soils which must be

[Continued on page 47]

PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
R. A. HEROLD, *Architect* C. C. CUFF, *Associate* BARRETT & HILP, *Contractors*
EMPIRE GYPSUM TILE USED EXCLUSIVELY FOR INTERIOR PARTITIONS

BOOK-CADILLAC HOTEL, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Tallest Hotel in the World LEWIS KAMPER, *Architect*
Gypsum Tile Partitions Used Throughout

QUIET ROOMS

are essential for the comfort of guests and patients in modern hotels and hospitals.

Tests show gypsum tile to be 60% more resistant to sound transmission than other partition tile—lighter in weight and fireproof.

EMPIRE GYPSUM TILE

Manufactured by

PACIFIC PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, CONSOLIDATED

Los Angeles San Francisco Portland

NEAR THE PRISON, MEXICO CITY. SKETCH BY H. A. SCHARY

Alexander Hamilton Jr. High School, Oakland, California — Washington J. Miller, Architect

The people of California have demonstrated their faith in the American Free Public High School by the erection of hundreds of adequate school plants, embodying the best architecture and all modern improvements. We are proud of the important part we have had in the erection of some of these beautiful buildings. Nearly 500 squares of California Large Spanish Tile were used in roofing the school building above pictured, and its addition recently completed.

CALIFORNIA POTTERY COMPANY

SAN FRANCISCO - 11th & Harrison Sts. - Telephone Market 5580
OAKLAND - E. 12th St. & Park Ave. - Telephone Fruitvale 588
FRESNO : MERCED

·EDITORIAL·

Electrification

IF the "Age of Electricity" has not yet fully arrived, no one doubts that it is just around the corner. To prophesy may be foolhardy; but many of us believe sincerely that the next generation will see practically all mechanical services performed by electric power.

In California, certainly, the increase in supply of hydro-electric current is found to be so great that costs will be lowered—and it is the cost which is undoubtedly the present chief obstacle to full electrification of the home.

The wiring system recently adopted by the California Electrical Bureau, described elsewhere in this issue, is a Sign of the Times. It is by no means a hasty or radical step; rather is it a compromise, a safeguard against premature depreciation in property value. The standard it furnishes is a minimum one, and the foresighted builder will provide for more than is required in this plan. "Comes the Dawn!"

* * *

The Craftsman's Point of View

ONE marked influence that modern intensive business development has exerted upon architects, is the urge to speed. With mechanical products this produces no bad results; but in those parts of the work which still depend upon the manual artisan, much of the old-time co-operation between architect and craftsman has been lost.

There are many signs that this condition is being recognized by the profession and that a reaction is in process of accomplishment. The appreciation of handcraft is spreading, also, outside the profession.

In a recent symposium, published in the R. I. B. A., were some comments from the standpoint of the craftsman that are interesting and worth repeating:

"I should like to have more constant visits from architects, to watch the progress of the work being executed for them on buildings, and in the workshops, provided they come with the intent to be helpful, to assist in making the work more beautiful, and the men more enthusiastic. They will find that their advances are reciprocated, and a sense of unity of purpose will be created, which will go far towards united co-operation. Most of our deficiencies arise from the craftsman not being enough of an architect, or the architect enough of a craftsman. . . ."

"It is only when one knows the architect personally, and feels that one is being trusted, that the architect can get the best work out of a craftsman. Shyness, fear of giving offense, or the dread of being thought presumptuous may keep back suggestions which might be of great use; for it sometimes happens that a suggestion proffered, though not accepted, may be the father of a new idea in the designer's mind.

"As to the making of designs for modelling or carving, it is a mistake for architects to design everything. To put it quite plainly, no designer can ever know what he ought to expect from a craftsman in any material, if he has not worked in that material himself. Most designs for carving are far too intricate and crowded, because they are drawn on paper and no allowance has been made for the effect of the work in relief. . . ."

"As a foreman, I would like to say that often we see things which come to us in sections and drawings which it is practically impossible to carry out. We often point it out to the architect, and he says, 'Haven't you common sense enough to design it yourself?' That has often been my experience of what has happened in a large building. . . ."

"Will it not be a great thing for the future if the present school of young architects can be brought into contact with craftsmen in a way that, I fear, they are not being brought at present? I believe that many of our younger architects are missing some of the great pleasure that we used to take in works of fine craftsmanship. We have a public which is interested in 'handwork,' as they call it, and that very liking for the work which is done by hand is older than any architectural fashions; it is something very deep in human nature. We have heard in this room that the craftsmen on a certain building asked for permission to take their wives and friends on a Saturday afternoon so that they might see the work. I think that is very clear evidence that the craftsman can be interested in his work. It is very important that in the curriculum of the schools there should be included some training in craftsmanship. In the old days we were told it was good for the architect to spend some time in the shops, and I think any man who did that, benefited by it."

* * *

ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS URGENTLY NEEDED FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROGRAM

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that there is urgent need for assistant architects in the Supervising Architect's Office of the Treasury Department where a large number of such employees will be engaged in connection with the construction of public office buildings in Washington, D. C., and elsewhere, authorized in a bill recently passed by Congress.

The entrance salary for assistant architect is $2,400 a year. Promotion may be made to higher grades in accordance with the civil service rules. Applications will be rated as received until August 30, 1926.

Competitors for this position must have been graduated from a college or university of recognized standing with major work in the usual courses required for a knowledge of the fundamentals of the theory and practice of architecture; and, in addition, must have had at least one year's experience in the preparation of architectural drawings for buildings. For each year lacking the completion of the required college course, applicants may substitute an additional year of experience covering the history of architecture, architectural design, and the theory of architectural composition and planning.

Full information and application blanks may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or from the secretary of the United States Civil Service Board at the post office or customhouse in any city.

Hellman Commercial Trust and Savings Bank Building, Los Angeles, Calif.
Scofield Engineering & Construction Co., Contractors. Schultze and Weaver, Architects

HOLLOW Metal Elevator Fronts manufactured and installed by us. Five hundred eighty-six Campbell Metal Window Frames and Sash furnished and installed by us.

Hollow Metal Elevator Fronts and Campbell Metal Window Frames and Sash were furnished and installed by us in the Standard Oil Building, Los Angeles, and the Pacific Southwest Trust and Savings Bank, Pasadena, also featured in this issue.

Campbell Metal Windows · Nonpareil Skylights
Sheet Metal Work · Baked Enamel Finish
Hollow Metal Doors and Trim
Met-Elec Base

FORDERER CORNICE WORKS

Executive Offices and Factory:
Potrero Avenue and Sixteenth Street, San Francisco

Los Angeles Office:
927 W. M. Garland Building, 9th and Spring Streets

SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

MONTHLY BULLETIN

OFFICERS

JOHN REID, JR., President

HARRIS ALLEN, Vice-President

ALBERT J. EVERS, Sec.-Treas.

DIRECTORS

J. S. FAIRWEATHER, three years
W. C. HAYS, three years
EARLE B. BERTZ, two years
WILL G. CORLETT, two years
GEORGE W. KELHAM, one year
ARTHUR BROWN, one year

The next meeting of the San Francisco Chapter, A. I. A. will be held the third Tuesday in September. There will be no meetings during the summer months.

SAN FRANCISCO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB

MEMBER ARCHITECTURAL CLUBS' TRANSFER SYSTEM WESTERN STATES HEADQUARTERS: SOCIETY BEAUX ARTS ARCHITECTS

ERNEST E. WEIHE, *Pres.* HOWARD E. BURNETT, *Vice-Pres.* CLYDE F. TRUDELL, *Secy.* IRA SPRINGER, *Treas.*

Directors: LAWRENCE STIERS HARRY LANGLEY ARTHUR JANSSEN

THE first weekly luncheon was held on Thursday, June 17, at our club quarters, and I state without any fear of successful contradiction that these events are to be one of the coming features in the club. Some forty-five members were present at the feast, and little wonder. The food was excellent, and the price just about right for a struggling draftsman. Arrangements will be made for better accommodations in the future. So remember, ye humble, hungry draftsmen, on Thursdays, at 12 o'clock, luncheon is served in our banquet room. Make reservations in advance and help our committee to put this feature "over the top."

Bring your dice boxes, to help digest your noon-hour lunch. I am sure Mr. Weihe will permit this act.

Our old club member and friend, Mr. Ralph Wyckoff, offered a prize for the best cartoon representing club life. The jury will consist of the patrons of the club.

The membership campaign is not up to its quota, states Art Janssen, due to the summer season.

The last problem of the Beaux Art Season was taken by a large attendance on June 19. This closes the season's work.

The new board of directors were elected at the July meeting. They consist of Art Janssen, Harry Langley, and Ira Springer. J. H. Devitt will take over the treasurer position.

Our regular monthly business meeting is held on the first Wednesday of the month, at 8:00 P.M. The entertainment committee will have something to show the boys.

—J. H. DEVITT.

WARNING TO BUILDERS AND GENERAL PUBLIC

Building Inspector Oscar G. Knecht of San Diego, California, issues this warning:—Don't be misled by the many so-called patent, improved methods of construction, new and special construction systems, earthquake-proof construction, new and special cement block machines, etc. It is seldom that any of the above have any real merit or prove a success.

In most cases, the party who buys the county rights finds that the device, special block, or new or patented construction method cannot be used and has not been approved by the Building Department. Even in some cases when approved by the Building Inspector's office, the new device or method is so costly that it has no sale. Ask the agent or promoter if he can show a letter from the Building Inspector's office, stating that the device, or method, has been approved.

Be cautious about the fellow who tells you that his special block, building unit, or method is used in several cities. As a rule, they may have been used in Hickville, where everything goes, whether it falls down, or not.

LOS ANGELES MAN INVENTS NEW HEATING SYSTEM

A dual gas heating unit by which two or more rooms can be heated from a single warm air floor furnace has been invented by A. J. Hartfield, president of the Pacific Gas Radiator Company, and is now being placed on the market.

The new unit results in considerable economy, because the number of floor furnaces required to heat a given number of rooms is approximately cut in half.

The new furnace is equipped with an electric coil instead of a pilot light. This coil automatically ignites the gas as soon as the flow is turned on. All the heat generated by a single furnace may be thrown into one room or divided among several, as occasion demands.

"Gas furnaces for heating homes are becoming more popular every month," said Mr. Hartfield, "because they eliminate the need for a basement and because they need no attention. Now by increasing the efficiency of gas furnaces, they should dominate the market overwhelmingly."

Concrete Masonry Will
Make Your Home Firesafe

Why Architects Favor Portland Cement Stucco

Because it has a charm of texture, color and finish all its own.

When applied over a concrete masonry backing it bonds perfectly because both of these enduring products are made of the same materials.

Concrete masonry construction—the twentieth century method of building—is the most economical form of masonry construction.

Write today for your free copy of "A Book of Beautiful Homes"

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

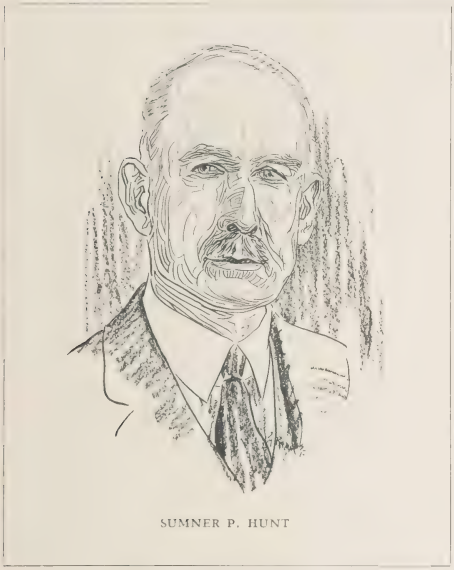
A National Organization to Improve and Extend the Uses of Concrete

Atlanta	Denver	Lincoln, Nebr.	Oklahoma City	Salt Lake City
Birmingham	Des Moines	Los Angeles	Parkersburg	San Francisco
Boston	Detroit	Milwaukee	Philadelphia	Seattle
Chicago	Indianapolis	Minneapolis	Pittsburgh	St. Louis
Columbus	Jacksonville	Nashville	Portland, Oreg.	Vancouver, B. C.
Dallas	Kansas City	New Orleans	Richmond, Va.	Washington, D. C.
		New York		

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

IN few professions is the individual so camera-shy as is the architect. Rarely does he receive the recognition that is his due. Never does he seek it. As a result, most of us see only a name or a completed creation of his and glimpse little or nothing of the personality behind it. In this column each month we hope, in some small measure, to heed the cry of "Author, Author," so far as the leading architectural craftsmen of the West are concerned, as well as other outstanding figures in the building industry, by presenting photographs of them and sketches from life. Nominations for this "small niche in The Hall of Fame" are acceptable from our readers.

[*Sketch from life in this issue by Ramm*]



SUMNER P. HUNT

SUMNER P. HUNT

No one who has come within the (large) radius of Los Angeles building activity during the last quarter of a century, needs to be told who Sumner P. Hunt is. Perhaps that is why our staff artist has given him a dignity of years which is not in evidence in the flesh, for Mr. Hunt possesses a superabundance of energy and zest in life for which many a recent graduate might envy him.

Born in Brooklyn, New York, he received architectural training with C. P. Cutler, in Troy, N. Y., for six years and with Calkins and Haas in Los Angeles for three more years from 1889 to 1892. Since then Mr. Hunt has gradually become more and more closely identified with the development of Los Angeles as a great city. He was president of the Los Angeles chapter of the American Institute of Architects, 1922-1923, and of the Los Angeles City Planning Commission, 1923-1924. No movement along architectural or engineering lines for the good of the community is complete without the aid of Mr. Hunt as advisor and co-worker. He has been especially active in the study of earthquake-resisting construction, and is a member of the Seismological Society of America and representative of the A. I. A. on the National Committee on Building for Safety Against Earthquakes.

For many years in partnership with Silas R. Burns, F. A. I. A., Mr. Hunt is identified with many important buildings. They have undoubtedly designed more club houses than any other Los Angeles firm, and have to their credit such fine work as the Automobile Club of Southern California, the Wilshire Country Club, the South-West Museum; besides numbers of school buildings, smaller clubs, and residential work of some importance.

Mr. Hunt is married, with one daughter, and belongs to the California Club, the Sunset Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, and other organizations.

His personal hobby is golf, but his avocation is really acting as Big Brother to the profession, and, indeed, to the whole building industry of Los Angeles.

* * *

EXPOSITION

All that goes to make up the luxury and refinement of the modern home will be displayed at the Industrial and Trade Exposition, to be held in the Shrine Al Malaikah Auditorium from August 16 to August 22 under the auspices of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

From the overpowering bulk of massive boilers and engines and the intricacies of automotive parts and electrical machinery, the visitor at the forthcoming trade show may step into the serenity of a modern bungalow.

In this restful nook of the exposition the sightseer may become acquainted with the latest in house fittings and appliances; for a number of exhibitors are said to be planning to erect a bungalow complete in all details.

Invitations have been extended to 16,000 buyers in eleven Western states. Sessions of the exposition from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. will be open only to buyers. Late afternoon and evening sessions, however, will be open to the public and it is anticipated that fully 200,000 will attend.

The exposition is planned to emphasize the importance of Los Angeles as a market place through the development of dealer distribution and consumer acceptance.

* * *

ANNOUNCEMENTS

T. C. Kistner and Company, architects, announce the removal of their office from 537 Spreckels Building, San Diego, to 1121 Detwiler Building, Los Angeles, California.

* * *

Louis Cowles, architect, announces the removal of his office from 1319 West 8th Street, Los Angeles, to 3869 42nd Street, East San Diego, California.

* * *

Arthur E. Harvey, architect, 531 N. Gower Street, Los Angeles, leaves in July for a four months stay in Europe. He will devote special attention to "Mediterranean" architecture in southern Spain and Italy.

* * *

George J. Adams, architect, announces the opening of an office for the practice of architecture in association with Franz Herding, city planning architect, at 1462 No. Stanley Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

California Stucco

CALIFORNIA STUCCO PORTLAND CEMENT

AFTER design, it is color and texture that counts most in stucco exteriors. The variety of textures that can be created with California Stucco is limited only by the plasterer's skill. Color can be controlled perfectly....even the faint tints. And each effect is lasting, for California Stucco is made from portland cement.

FOR DETAILED INFORMATION WRITE THE DISTRIBUTOR NEAREST YOU

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
California Stucco Products Co.
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
California Stucco Products Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
California Stucco Products Co.
PORTLAND, OREGON
California Stucco Co.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
California Stucco Co.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
Utah Stucco Products Co.
DENVER, COLORADO
Heimbecher Bros.
HOUSTON, TEXAS
California Stucco Products Co.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
California Stucco Products Co.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
St. Louis Material & Supply Co.
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE
Dixie Concrete Products Co.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
California Stucco Products Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO
California Stucco Products Co.
CLEVELAND, OHIO
Cleveland Gypsum Co.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Cretestone Builders Supply Co.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
California Stucco Products Co.

POTTSVILLE, PA
California Stucco Products Co.

ALLENTOWN, PA.
Hollywood Building Supply Co.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
California Stucco Products Co.

AL MALAIKAH AUDITORIUM, LOS ANGELES

The auditorium portion of the building will seat 6480 people, exclusive of the boxes and the orchestra. The orchestra is large enough for 150 players. The proscenium arch is 100 feet wide, and the stage is 78 feet by 195 feet. This stage is one of the largest—if not the largest—in America. There is an organ in two sections—one on each side of the stage above the boxes.

The gallery seats 3350. It is supported by a steel truss 186 feet clear span, and by cantilever trusses passing through and over the main truss. These cantilevers extend beyond the supporting truss 45 feet, 6 inches. The weight of the main balcony truss is 250 tons.

The Moorish style of architecture was used, so that it would correspond in a measure with the style of dress and ceremonials of the Shrine organization.

The acoustics of the building are remarkably good, it being possible to clearly distinguish a voice from the stage at the farthest seat in the gallery, 198 feet distant. The Public Address System has been installed, making it possible not only to hear everything that is said on the stage throughout the main auditorium, but throughout the banquet hall adjacent.

The pavilion (or banquet hall) is so arranged that it can be used in conjunction with the main auditorium. The same style of architecture has been employed in both portions of the building, both of which are of structural steel and reinforced concrete. By referring to the several photographs you will see that all of the walls and ceilings of the banquet hall have been decorated directly on the concrete, as there is no plaster on this portion of the building. Neither is there any plaster on any of the lobbies or corridors of the auditorium portion of the building, all of the decoration being done in the same manner as in the banquet hall.

* * *

SANTA BARBARA CONSTRUCTION LESSONS

[Continued from page 31]

confined should be stressed about 20 per cent below that ordinarily accepted as standard practice.

(2) Heavy foundations with numerous cross walls are to be preferred. Continuous connected reinforced concrete footings, even when supporting isolated columns, are always to be accepted in lieu of isolated individual footings.

(3) Any structural steel frame erected according to standard accepted engineering practice and designed to resist a wind pressure of 20 pounds per square foot will be absolutely safe during any of the earthquakes such as occur in California.

(4) Any reinforced concrete frame needs very careful supervision by an expert (not a laborer or student) and when the structural members and wind bracing are designed and stressed according to the recommendations of the joint committee it may be relied upon as being almost if not fully as stable and safe during an earthquake as a structural steel frame. The structural steel frame has the advantage of being more elastic and safely permits more distortion.

(5) Wood is the closest rival to steel and high-grade reinforced concrete construction, but wood adds fuel in case of a conflagration. All wooden framed buildings should be well braced and well spiked or bolted together. In lieu of the bracing, solid sheathing may be used. No building should be underpinned by using ordinary wood posts on masonry piers or footings unless such posts are diagonally braced both ways.

(6) Ordinary brick, approved tile, or concrete walls should not exceed one story in height when the bearing walls are made only 8 inches in thickness, unless said walls are stabilized and stiffened by buttresses, piers or pilasters. And then the light-duty building with 8 inch

[Concluded on page 51]

Photo by courtesy of M. J. Buerger

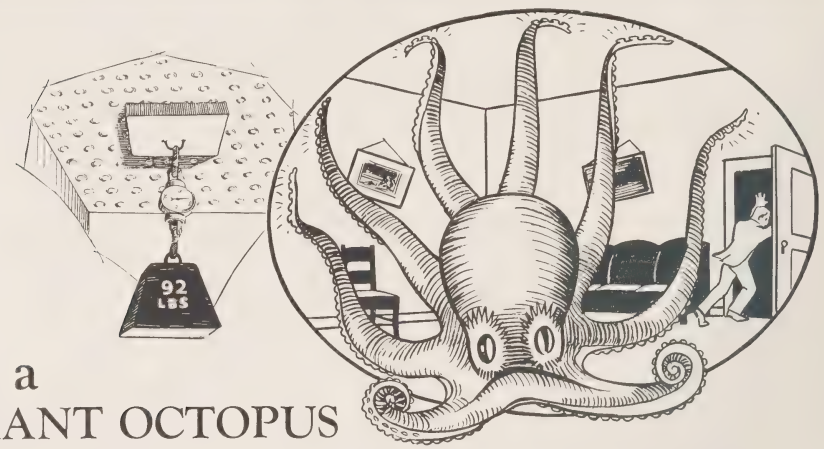
GOOD LIGHTING
Is a Part of Architecture

TO the grandeur of the interior of the New Elks' Temple in Los Angeles this magnificent chandolier adds its share of beauty. The appropriate design was conceived by Forve-Pettebone artists. Its intricate handiwork was done by Forve-Pettebone craftsmen. Both from the standpoint of effective lighting and architectural ornamentation, its excellence is typical of Forve-Pettebone artistry.

Forve-Pettebone Company specializes in lighting equipment as a part of architecture. Its designers and craftsmen, expert in their field, stand ready to give full assistance in any lighting problem you may have.

FORVE-PETTEBONE COMPANY
818 South Figueroa
Los Angeles Established 1901

ANOTHER REASON WHY BUTTONLATH CAN GUARANTEE A GOOD JOB



If a GIANT OCTOPUS clamped his suction-cups onto your walls... *they'd stand, if they were* BUTTONLATHED

THERE ARE SEVERAL REASONS why plaster pulls away from the lath. One of these reasons is lack of adhesion; another is lack of chemical affinity; another is lack of sufficient mechanical key. Lath may lack one of these properties and still hold the plaster safely under normal conditions, but lath that has *all* these properties is safest under *all* conditions.

BUTTONLATH possesses all of the properties of adhesion, chemical affinity, and positive mechanical key required to provide an absolutely safe base for hardwall plaster. In a test reported by Virgil G. Marani, C. E., a 93-pound pull was required to tear of piece of plaster half the size of a postal card from a backing of BUTTONLATH. The pull was 10.12 pounds per square inch, or more than 500 times the load of a standard ½-inch plaster wall.

You may contend that even the most official test is open to question

We agree with you that the real test is: "What does the product do in actual use?" A careful check-up of 20,000,000 yards of BUTTONLATH, which have been put into service in the last twelve years, answers this question so satisfactorily that we can unconditionally guarantee a good job of plastering where BUTTONLATH is used according to specifications, provided no structural defects develop in the building itself. May we send details of this guarantee for your files? The BUTTONLATH Manufacturing Co., Vernon and Boyle Avenues, Los Angeles, California.

For Your Complete Protection We have Developed a Free Inspection Service. Ask us about it.

SIERRA
Hollow Gypsum
TILE

For non-bearing partitions and stairway enclosures in fireproof construction. Fireproof; non-conductor of heat and sound; easy to cut; light in weight, reducing dead load; economical in price and handling cost; has high salvage value. Let us send you details.

SANTA BARBARA CONSTRUCTION LESSONS

[Concluded from page 47]

walls should be limited to two stories in height. The pilasters or piers should not be placed more than 20 feet apart.

Six-inch masonry bearing walls should be prohibited in all buildings. Six-inch concrete walls reinforced both horizontally and vertically with ⅝-inch square bars 2-foot o. c. both ways may be permitted in one-story buildings when the above stability pilasters or piers are added. Under no condition should wood bearing plates be embedded within any wall.

(7) Adobe walls should never be less than 12 inches thick in one-story buildings and sixteen inches thick for the first story and 12 inches thick for the second story when two stories in height; buildings with adobe bearing walls should never exceed two stories in height. And all walls should be plastered both sides, and reinforced with mesh.

(8) Joist anchors should not be more than 6 feet apart on all sides of building, and anchors in 8-inch walls should extend through walls in every case. Parapet walls must be built to withstand a wind pressure of 20 pounds per square foot. Stability pilasters are necessary when walls exceed six times the least thickness, and an approved method of anchoring is necessary.

(9) Hollow walls, bonded or tied together with metal ties only, are a real source of danger; stiff masonry bonding plates, ties or headers must be used in every case regardless of the fact that in perhaps a few cases there is a possibility of dampness coming through or on said bonding stones, brick or tiles. Structural strength and stability are the real essentials.

(10) Full masonry bonding is necessary to properly tie face brick to the brick or stone backing. If appearance is one of the essentials, then full Flemish bond should be used every third or fourth course. Blind diagonal headers, metal ties and similar makeshift bonding should be prohibited by law. This also applies to ashlar stonework; in fact, full masonry bond is essential in all forms of stone or brick.

(11) Special precautions and careful mixing must be insisted on in all concrete work. Specifications for concrete must be definite and to the point. Such specifications as one to six are ridiculous and meaningless; it might mean *one* of cement, *five* of sand, and *one* of rock, or it may mean one of cement, one of sand and five of rock, or some other fool proportion.

(12) Good mortar is essential. Straight lime mortar should always be prohibited, regardless of the propaganda of one or two ready-mixed mortar plants. When I hear them tell about the strength of old walls laid up in the "olden days with ye old time lime mortar" I must recall a lime that has slacked for over a year, and I also recall that the walls were about twice as thick as need be. Our walls are thinner nowadays, and the mortar must bind or tie the different bricks or building blocks together, giving us a continuous, elastic, almost monolithic, unit.

Ready factory mixed lime mortar certainly is a fine high-grade well-mixed mortar, but same must be well tempered on the job with plenty of Portland cement.

If we heed and follow out the precautions suggested herein, we need have no great fear of earthquakes or severe winds such as occur in California.

* * *

The practice and business of the late R. A. Herold, will be continued with practically his entire staff under the direction of his brother, P. J. Herold, licensed architect and engineer, in the name of R. A. Herold Company, Architects and Engineers, Forum Building, Sacramento; and Hearst Building, San Francisco.

RAYMOND GRANITE CO
RAYMOND GRANITE
Trade Mark Registered

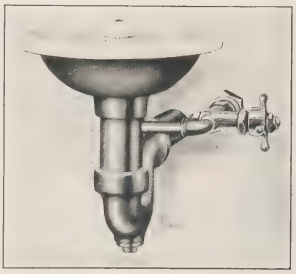
The passing of the years simply adds new dignity and richness to the building constructed of RAYMOND GRANITE

RAYMOND GRANITE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
CONTRACTORS
GRANITE · STONE · BUILDING · MEMORIAL
3 POTRERO AVENUE, SAN FRANCISCO
1350 PALMETTO STREET, LOS ANGELES

Lantern Tops for street lighting system in San Francisco's Chinatown built in our shops for the Joshua Hendy Iron Works.

To reproduce in material form the designor's ideal is our sincere endeavor.

FEDERAL ORNAMENTAL IRON & BRONZE COMPANY
Sixteenth Street and San Bruno Avenue - San Francisco
Telephone Hemlock 4180



Haws Model No. 9

There is a HAWS Model for every architectural purpose

HAWS SANITARY DRINKING FAUCET COMPANY
1808 HARMON ST.
BERKELEY, CAL. U.S.A.

FOR BETTER CONCRETE AT LOWER COST

D. Everett Waid, President of the American Institute of Architects, said before the recent 59th Annual Convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States:

"It is one duty of the Institute to establish a kind of cooperation with manufacturers which will promote the use of materials suitable to a given purpose—not the sale for the sake of the sale regardless of results."

OLD MISSION
PLASTIK WATERTITE
PORTLAND CEMENT
Patent Pending

was perfected in this spirit to meet the oft-expressed wishes of the Profession for increased Workability and watertite density in concrete and mortar; for a product made under strict laboratory control at the Mill, to avoid the inevitable pitfalls of admixtures under field conditions.

Old Mission Portland Cement Company

Manufacturers of **Old Mission Portland Cement and Old Mission PLASTIK WATERTITE Portland Cement**

Main Office: Standard Oil Building, San Francisco

FOR BETTER CONCRETE AT LOWER COST

CHANGES IN PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION ORGANIZATION

J. E. Jellick, who, since December 15, 1923, has been district engineer in charge of The Los Angeles office of the Portland Cement Association, was on June 1st made manager of Pacific Coast offices.

The territory under Mr. Jellick's supervision includes Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, northern Idaho and southeastern and western Nevada. Association district offices in this territory are located at Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and Vancouver.

Mr. Jellick's headquarters will be in the San Francisco office of the Portland Cement Association, 785 Market Street.

Amos H. Potts has been appointed district engineer in charge of our Los Angeles office, 548 South Spring Street, succeeding J. E. Jellick.

Mr. Potts has been an Association representative in southern California for two and a half years.

Both Mr. Jellick and Mr. Potts were engaged in various engineering work with prominent organizations in the Pacific Coast states for a number of years before entering the employ of the Portland Cement Association. They are therefore particularly qualified to render effective service to the many users of cement in the Pacific Coast states.

* * *

NEW BUILDING FOR L. A. PAPER MFG. CO.

Construction of the new administration building of the Los Angeles Paper Manufacturing Company at Alhambra boulevard and San Pablo Street will be completed July 1st.

The company expects to move their general offices into the new modern structure about July 5th, thereby releasing additional space badly needed for increasing production on El Rey roofing products.

Several shipments of El Rey products have been made to Hawaii in the last sixty days from the Los Angeles Harbor and another large cargo went north to supply the demand in that section, while many carloads have been shipped to surrounding territory and the local demand in the vicinity of Los Angeles is keeping the "El Rey" trucks busy every minute.

* * *

ESTABLISH PACIFIC COAST COMPANY

The Massillon Steel Joist Company of the Pacific Coast has been organized, with headquarters at 309 Rialto Building, San Francisco.

The company will handle the complete line of Massillon materials produced by the Massillon Steel Joist Company of Canton, Ohio. This includes Massillon bar joists, Massillon bank vault reinforcing, Massillon curved chord roof trusses and Massillon metal lath. These steel building materials are manufactured in standardized sizes and shipped from stock.

Massillon products will be conveniently stocked on the Pacific Coast so as to insure rendering satisfactory service. As soon as a dependable adequate volume of business has been developed, a West Coast manufacturing unit will be established.

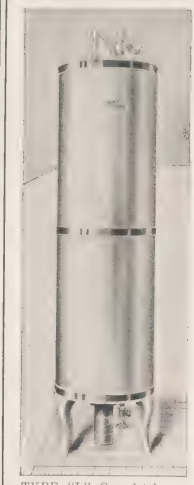
Mr. J. L. Clymer, is vice president and general manager of the Pacific Coast Company. He has been identified for many years in California in executive work, having resigned from the position of executive director of the California Institute of Steel Construction to take up his new duties.

* * *

NEW BULLETIN ON AIR FILTERS

For the information of architects and specification writers, a new bulletin on Tangldust Air Filters has just been issued by the Colling Tower Company, Inc., 15 John Street, New York City.

Electric Water Heating



TYPE "L" Completely assembled. Full automatic Insert type EVERHOT Heater. A dependable, safe method of having hot water at all times.

Specify
EVERHOT
Electric Heaters

For Residences, Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs, Ranches, Estates, and Industries.

Nine years of electrical manufacturing experience has perfected the EVERHOT Heating Unit so that it is today the most durable and quickest-heating unit made.

Electric water heating is gaining popularity due to its great convenience, elimination of attention to maintainence and in reduced cost of current.

EVERHOT Water Heaters are furnished completely assembled with tank, and with the insert or exterior type of heating unit. Made in all sizes and ready for instant installation.

Write us requirements and details of any special water heating problem. Send for illustrated literature and price list.

EVERHOT ELECTRIC & MFG. COMPANY
116 Llewellyn Street Los Angeles, California

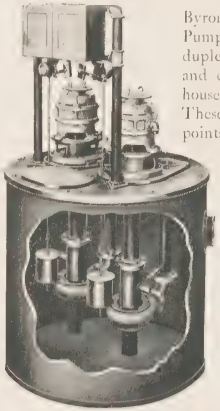
Advantages of the DUNHAM
Home Heating System

The Dunham Home Heating System offers the residence all of the advantages of Dunham Low Pressure Steam Heating used so successfully for over twenty years in hotels, office and public buildings. It is a two-pipe system perfected by the application of the time-tested Dunham specialties, including the Dunham Thermostatic Radiator Trap and the Dunham Packless Radiator Valve. In the Dunham Home Heating System the steam has an unimpeded flow from the boiler through the piping and into the radiators, and air and water are drawn from these in accordance with the Dunham practice. This system is silent, efficient, flexible and completely adequate for every domestic requirement.

C. A. DUNHAM CO.
Dunham Building
450 East Ohio Street Chicago

Over sixty branch and local sales offices in the United States and Canada bring Dunham Heating Service as close to your office as your telephone. Consult your telephone directory for the address of our office in your city.

Sump Pumps *for House and Municipal Use*



Byron Jackson Wet Pit Sump Pump

Byron Jackson Sump or Bilge Pumps are built in single and duplex units, both for wet and dry pit service, and for house and municipal work. These pumps have many points of superiority; runners are enclosed; there is no packing gland; the internal pump bearings have been eliminated. The material being pumped does not come in contact with the shaft or bearing.

Write for particulars or send us your pumping problem.

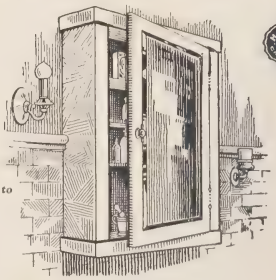
BYRON JACKSON PUMP MFG. CO.

Factory and Main Office, Berkeley, California

Branches:
San Francisco, Los Angeles, Visalia, Salt Lake City, Portland, Ore.

HESS CABINETS *and* MIRRORS

Snow-White Steel



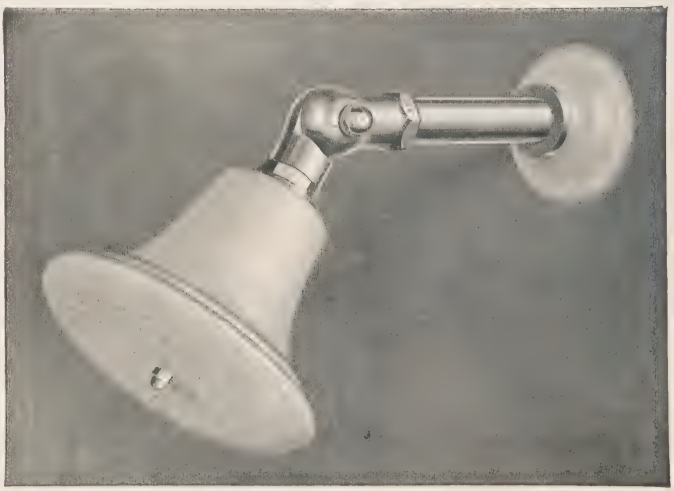
Style H, to hang on wall.

OUR sixteen years of cabinet making have developed the highest grade of quality and finish, and our rates are lower than you would expect for such quality. Ask us for prices and sample.

Write for catalogue; or See Sweet's Index.

HESS WARMING & VENTILATING CO.
Makers of Hess *Welded Steel* Furnace.
1218 S. Western Avenue, Chicago

BEAR BRAND



The "White Bear" Shower Head Combination

Fig. 21

This Porcelain Shower Head has the loose face feature making it possible to clean the spray holes if foreign matter should accumulate.

Swing Joint allows free adjustment of head, but will not leak.

STANDARD BRASS CASTING COMPANY, *Manufacturers of High Grade Plumbing Brass Goods*
THIRD AND JEFFERSON STREETS, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

FEATURING · RECENT HOUSES OF EARLY CALIFORNIA TYPE

PACIFIC·COAST ARCHITECT

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE BUILDING REVIEW

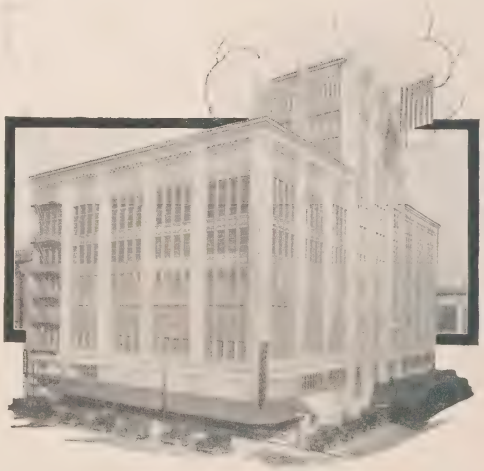
VOLUME XXX · AUGUST · 1926 · NUMBER TWO

PRICE 50 CENTS

Sloan Valves

Over A Million Installed

The First Still Rendering
Faithful Service



Sloan Valves
are installed throughout the
Athens Athletic Club
Oakland, Cal.

William Knowles, Architect
Carl T. Doell, Plumbing Contractor
R. W. Kinney Company,
Plumbing Fixtures

SLOAN VALVE CO.
CHICAGO
With branches in the principal cities of United States and Canada

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE BUILDING REVIEW

VOLUME XXX · SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES · AUGUST · 1926 · NUMBER TWO

CONTENTS

The Essence of California . . . . . *Harris Allen, A.I.A.* 9
Correct Illumination in Home Architecture . . . . . *Zoe A. Battu* 41
Saving Lives and Money in the Building Industry . . . *J. J. Rosedale, Consulting Engineer* 49
Editorial 43
Monthly Bulletin, American Institute of Architects . . . . . *Albert J. Evers* 45
San Francisco Architectural Club Notes . . . . . *J. H. Devitt* 45
Personal Glimpses 47
Index of Advertisers 63

ILLUSTRATIONS

Buildings by John Byers, Architect

House for Mr. Donald Armstrong, Santa Monica, California . . . . . *Cover*
Residence of Mr. H. H. Fuller, Brentwood Park, Santa Monica, California 10
House for Mrs. H. M. Gorham and Miss Marie Halliday, Santa Monica, California . . . 11
House for Mr. Earl Gilmore, Hollywood, California 11
Residence of Mrs. E. W. Zimmers, Santa Monica, California 12
House for Mrs. H. M. Gorham and Miss Marie Halliday, Santa Monica, California . . . 13-14
Residence of Mr. W. S. Thompson, Santa Monica, California 15
House for Mr. W. S. Thompson, Santa Monica, California 16
House for Mr. W. S. Thompson, Santa Monica, California 17
House for Mrs. John Byers, Santa Monica, California 19-20
Houses for Mr. Clifford Cole, Santa Monica, California 21-22
House for Mrs. A. M. Ahern, Santa Monica, California 23
House for Mr. Edward Merritt, Santa Monica, California 24
House for Mr. Henry C. Wood, Pasadena, California 24
House for Mr. C. L. Bundy, Santa Monica, California 25
House for Mr. H. H. Fuller, Brentwood Park, Santa Monica, California 26
House for Mrs. H. M. Gorham and Miss Marie Halliday, Santa Monica, California . . 27
Living Room, Residence of Mrs. E. W. Zimmers, Santa Monica, California 29
Hall, House for Mrs. H. M. Gorham and Miss Marie Halliday, Santa Monica, California . 31
Stairs from Living Room, House for Mrs. John Byers, Santa Monica, California . . . 33
Hall, House for Mr. Edward Merritt, Brentwood Park, Santa Monica, California . . . 35
Living Room, House for Mr. Harry R. Johnson, Brentwood Park, Santa Monica, California 37
Sketch in Mexico, Mr. H. A. Schary 39

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for the Architect, Contractor and Home Builder
Published by the Western States Publishing Corporation

HARRIS ALLEN, A. I. A., EDITOR — J. LESLIE MEEK, GENERAL MANAGER
NED BRYDONE-JACK, MANAGER SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OFFICE

Address all communications to BUSINESS OFFICE, 703 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. Telephone Kearny 7794
Price, mailed flat to any address in United States, Mexico or Cuba, $4.00 a year; single copies, 50c; to Canada, $5.00 a year; foreign countries, $6.00 a year. Entered at the Post Office in San Francisco as second-class matter

EASTERN REPRESENTATIVES: JOHN D. ROSS, 608 OTIS BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
WILLIAM D. WARD, TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY

LOS ANGELES: 1617 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, PHONE EMPIRE 2267

Design by William Mooser, Jr.

California Copper Steel Windows

are designed to meet all building requirements

Leaded Glass and Steel Casements Make a Pleasing Combination

A *Few* Prominent Buildings in which **California Architectural Windows** have been selected due to their Adaptability:

HOTEL LEAMINGTON . . . *W. H. Weeks, Architect*
PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL . *R. A. Herold & C. C. Cuff*
LATHAM SQUARE BUILDING . . . . . *M. I. Diggs*
BRET HARTE SCHOOL . . . . . *Wright & Satterlee*
SACRAMENTO MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM . . . . . *Dean & Dean*
PATTON STATE HOSPITAL . . . *State of California*
TERMINAL HOTEL . . . . . *O'Brien Bros.*
LAKE DRIVE APARTMENTS . . . . . *M. I. Diggs*
SACRAMENTO STADIUM . . . . *State of California*
MARK HOPKINS HOTEL . . . . . *Weeks & Day*
BANK OF NEW CASTLE . . . . . *Chas. Kuehn*
ALL NATIONS BOYS' CLUB . . . . . *H. L. Pierce*
BANK OF ALVARADO . . . . . *Chas. Kuehn*
HOTEL RESETAR . . . . . *W. H. Weeks*
SAN QUENTIN PRISON, WOMEN'S WARD . . . . . *State of California*
HART BUILDING . . . . . *Dean & Dean*
ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH . . *W. C. Gillam*
VETERANS' HOSPITAL, SAWTELLE, *U. S. Government*

Michel & Pfeffer
Iron Works
HARRISON AND TENTH STREETS
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 3080

PACIFIC · COAST · ARCHITECT
WITH · WHICH · IS · INCORPORATED · THE · BUILDING · REVIEW

VOLUME XXX · SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES · AUGUST 1926 · NUMBER TWO

THE ESSENCE OF CALIFORNIA

[BY HARRIS ALLEN, A. I. A.]

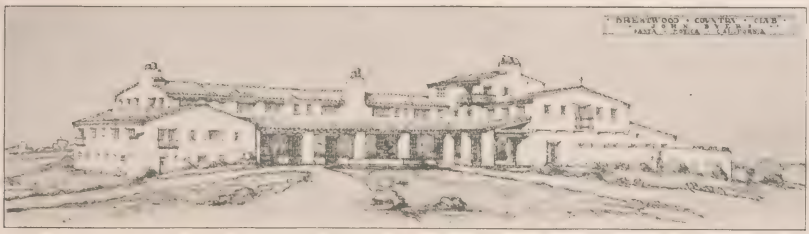
SOME years ago there appeared an article in this journal describing experiments in the use of adobe for modern house construction, by John Byers of Santa Monica, California. Several cottages were shown, small and severely plain, but permeated with the character of the early California settlements. Not only the use of native materials, but the naivete of design, the absence of self-conscious effort, caught the flavor of the early days.

Since that time Mr. Byers has found abundant opportunity to continue and expand his experiments. Santa Monica and its environs, are dotted with "Byers houses," and there are beginning to appear buildings of more public character, country clubs, Community houses. All of this work remains true to type, indigenous to the soil, although the size and cost of these buildings has increased vastly from the days of the first experiments. Many of them are no longer simple in form; but the treatment is still unaffected and the detail for the most part still simple and vigorous. The occasional ornamental feature, woodwork or iron grille or stenciled border, is always of sturdy character, almost primitive, sometimes playful, never "out of the picture."

There are to be found some faults in architectural composition. As Mr. Chesterton would say, this is a virtue. One of the chief charms of mediæval villages is the unconscious violation of architectural rules of balance and form and fenestration. When you deliberately try to get such an effect it is almost sure to be a failure; it is obvious and painful. But when it "just happens," as a result of the requirements of the plan or of additions to the original building, it is often delightfully picturesque and knocks all your theories into a cocked hat. To admit this cannot be dangerous, for as I said before it is

next to impossible to get away with it deliberately, by intent and purpose. To accomplish it at all, you must approach the problem just as those builder fellows did in the past, sincerely, with the sole idea of serving the comfort of the family and making the structure strong and durable, to resist heat and cold and weather.

Something like this, consciously or not, must be the attitude of Mr. Byers. Possibly it is fortunate that he did not receive the long technical training which most architects undergo. It



House for Mr. Earl Gilmore, Hollywood, California

might well have smothered the creative instinct of the craftsman which he undoubtedly possesses —and which is so adapted to this type of work. As it is, he has gradually grown into sufficient knowledge of construction and material, drafting and detail, for his purposes.

(This theory of Mr. Byers' development should not be taken as a guide by any one with architectural ambitions. It happens once in a blue moon. The late Willis Polk, brilliant, eccentric genius, "Master-Builder," as he liked to call himself, was another example, although with a quite different gift of design. But without a combination of unusual ability and lucky opportunity, a man who is not thoroughly trained has small chance of success in the competition and complication of life today.)

Among the buildings shown herewith it would be hard to select the best—one of the simplest, the Zimmers house, is so delightful and so truly Californian that comment in detail is quite superfluous. The Earl Gilmore group looks like a stage setting—by no means theatrical; but one expects Don Pedro de Peralta to ride out of that gateway with spurs clinking and serape flying—a few years will perfect the picture with weather stains and the growth of shrubbery.

The house for Mrs. Byers is extraordinarily effective in mass. It is hard to believe that the two views are of the same house—which does not work for architectural unity; but there is no denying the charm of both façades, nor of the main entrance, casually tucked away at one corner.

The double house designed for Mrs. Gorham and Miss Halliday has more decorative features than any of the others. From the quaint details, and the great "studio" windows, it seems reasonable to infer that the owners are artists. A stairway, in this house, is formed in a bold flying arch; I should like to have seen this arch end straight against the wall, not carried down in small curve to a pilaster.

The one view of the Donald Armstrong house (shown on the cover) leads one to wish for more. What can be seen of the house is provocative and somewhat puzzling. It seems to be impossible to describe these houses in technical terms—they are not technical houses; but they are honest and straight forward and look like real homes—and, one and all, they are unmistakably Californian.

The sketches shown for a country club and a Memorial building convey the same effect.

There is nothing forced in these designs. The masses, the lines, are satisfactory; they "compose" well; but the composition seems to be—must be—the logical result of the plan, of the conditions to be met, and is in no sense "stunty." In buildings of this character, devoted to purposes of entertainment, of relaxation, the intro-

House for Mrs. H. M. Gorham and Miss Marie Halliday, Santa Monica, California

duction of some special decorative features, curving stairs, towers, jalousied balconies, may be pardoned, may even add a grateful touch of the picturesque; but in these buildings, there is so much variety of motif, so well related and so easy in sequence, that the most captious critic would hardly suggest any extraneous features. Mr. Hunt has shown us in the Flintridge Club how charming these long plain roofs and verandas can be. Here, of course, the landscape architect must be called on to provide a softening setting of foliage—a delightful task, when color of tile and stucco, deep shadows, changing contours, are set to the hand. California is fortunate to possess a John Byers.

Residence of Mr. H. H. Fuller, Brentwood Park, Santa Monica, California

* * *

THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

It is fitting that the 150th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America be celebrated in Philadelphia, the place where the stirring events of '76 were centered, by an International Exposition. In 1876, 100 years after, the Centennial Exposition was held in Philadelphia and this year the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition marks the passing of another half century of American Independence.

The many exhibit buildings, together with the Forum of Founders with its memorial shafts to the Signers, the Tower of Light surmounted by its 3,000,000,000 candlepower searchlight, the huge Liberty Bell adorned by 25,000 separate lamps, the Auditorium and Stadium, the Gladway, etc., present a dignified, balanced, well arranged Exposition. The main exhibit buildings, the largest of which is the Palace of Agriculture & Foods Products, 975 ft. by 60 ft., will contain, combined, approximately 1,500,000 square feet of space. The immense Auditorium, containing 105,000 square feet, will seat 20,000 persons and the Municipal Stadium (chief among the permanent structures), 721 feet long by 710 feet wide, will seat 100,000. There are also various Foreign, State and City exhibit buildings. John Molitor, Philadelphia City Architect, designed most of the large exhibit buildings, also the Auditorium. Mr. Molitor is Supervising Architect and is assisted by a staff headed by William S. Covell and J. Horace Frank; Louis Kahn, Architectural Designer; Giuseppe Donato, Architectural Sculptor; De L. Dodge, Colorist. The Municipal Stadium was designed by Simon & Simon.

* * *

NEW OFFICE BUILDING IN HONOLULU

Preliminary plans for and designs of the new Alexander & Baldwin building to be erected in the heart of Honolulu's business section are in the process of completion in the offices of Architect C. W. Dickey and Hart Wood.

Construction will probably begin the early part of next year and it is estimated that the total investment will be approximately $1,000,000. One of the features of the structure will be an open basement space for parking automobiles. There will be commodious rest rooms for both men and women employees of the Alexander & Baldwin Company, as well as an enclosed pavilion on the roof with an employee's dining room.

The design of the new building is being worked out to be in keeping with the Castle & Cooke building, the First National Bank building and the Bank of Hawaii building all in the same block.

RESIDENCE OF MRS. E. W. ZIMMERS, SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA. DESIGNED BY JOHN BYERS

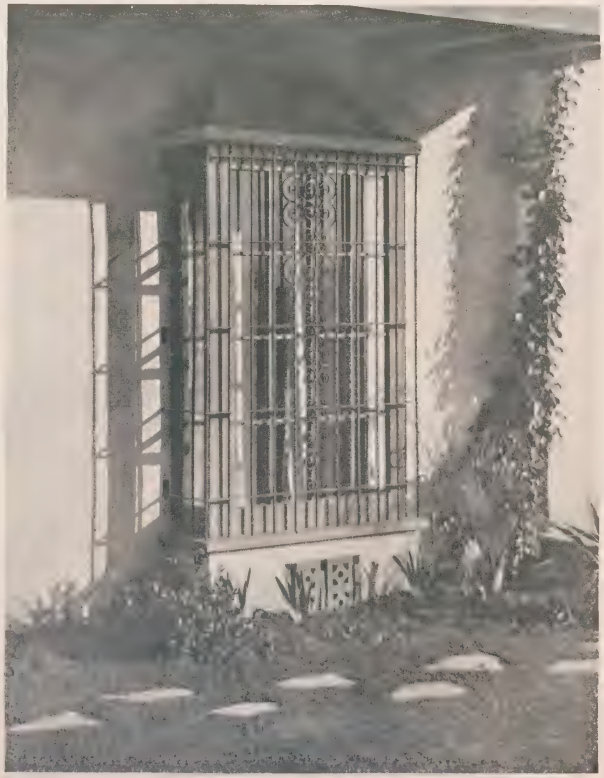
HOUSE FOR MRS. H. N. GORHAM AND MISS MARIE HALLIDAY, SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA. DESIGNED BY JOHN BYERS

Photo by Margaret Craig

HOUSE FOR MRS. H. M. GORHAM AND MISS MARIE HALLIDAY, SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA. DESIGNED BY JOHN BYERS

Photos by Margaret Craig

RESIDENCE OF MR. W. S. THOMPSON, SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA. DESIGNED BY JOHN BYERS



Photos by Margaret Craig

HOUSE FOR MR. W. S. THOMPSON, SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA. DESIGNED BY JOHN BYERS

HOUSE FOR MR. W. S. THOMPSON, SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA. DESIGNED BY JOHN BYERS

Photo by Margaret Craig

Nothing finer in the way of mural decorations is to be found in San Francisco than the reception hall of the Huntington Apartments, designed by Mr. Charles Peter Weeks. [See page 47 of this issue.] To execute decorative work of such exceptional quality requires the most expert craftsmanship, and the most complete cooperation between architect and decorator. Our reputation in these respects is maintained by the results of our work. ❦ Huntington Apartments, San Francisco; decoration and color designed by Weeks & Day, Architects, and executed by A. Quandt & Sons, Painters and Decorators [Since 1885], 374 Guerrero Street, San Francisco, California

Quandt quality is available for the small job as well as the large.
Our operations are State-wide

HOUSE FOR MRS. JOHN BYERS, SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA. DESIGNED BY JOHN BYERS

Photo by Miles Berné

HOUSE FOR MRS. JOHN BYERS, SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA. DESIGNED BY JOHN BYERS

Photos by Miles Berné

HOUSE NO. 1 FOR MR. CLIFFORD COLE, SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA. DESIGNED BY JOHN BYERS

Photos by Miles Berné

HOUSE NO. 2 FOR MR. CLIFFORD COLE, SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA. DESIGNED BY JOHN BYERS

Photos by Miles Berné

ABOVE—HOUSE FOR MRS. A. M. AHERN. BELOW—HOUSE FOR MR. EDWARD MERRITT, SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA. DESIGNED BY JOHN BYERS

HOUSE FOR MR. HENRY C. WOOD, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA. DESIGNED BY JOHN BYERS

Photo by Miles Berné

HOUSE FOR MR. C. L. BUNDY, SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA. DESIGNED BY JOHN BYERS

HOUSE FOR MR. H. H. FULLER, BRENTWOOD PARK, SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA. DESIGNED BY JOHN BYERS

HOUSE FOR MRS. H. M. GORHAM AND MISS MARIE HALLIDAY, SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA. DESIGNED BY JOHN BYERS

Photos by Maynard Cates

THIS decorative wall fountain panel adorns a residence at Palm Springs, California. It is Persian type tile, specially designed by our architectural department at Tropico. The architects for the residence were Dodd & Richards. A striking example of the special tile work this company is prepared to execute

GLADDING · McBEAN · & · CO.

GENERAL OFFICE: 660 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Los Angeles Office: 621 South Hope Street
Seattle Office: Dexter Horton Building
Portland Office: U. S. National Bank Building
Oakland Office: Twenty-second and Market Streets

LIVING ROOM, RESIDENCE OF MRS. L. W. ZIMMERS, SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA. DESIGNED BY JOHN BYERS

Photo by Margaret Crain

C O L O R E V E R L A S T I N G

Your Own Idea of Color and Texture

A residence at 602 Maple Street, Beverly Hills, Calif.

YOU have your own individual ideas of stucco color and texture. You may now obtain exactly what you want thru California Stucco service.

We will make samples, in accordance with your individual ideas of color and texture, which you may have in your office, leaving only to specify "color and texture as per sample," thus closing all doors to misunderstanding.

Our service goes further: Our experts will go to the job without expense to you or your client, and direct the application of the desired sample.

ASK THE DISTRIBUTOR NEAREST YOU ABOUT THIS SERVICE

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
California Stucco Products Co.
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
California Stucco Products Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
California Stucco Products Co.
PORTLAND, OREGON
California Stucco Co.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
California Stucco Co.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
Utah Stucco Products Co.
DENVER, COLORADO
Heimbecher Bros.
HOUSTON, TEXAS
California Stucco Products Co.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
California Stucco Products Co.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
St. Louis Material & Supply Co.
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE
Dixie Concrete Products Co.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
California Stucco Products Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO
California Stucco Products Co.
CLEVELAND, OHIO
Cleveland Gypsum Co.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Cretestone Builders Supply Co.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
California Stucco Products Co

POTTSVILLE, PA.
California Stucco Products Co.

ALLENTOWN, PA.
Hollywood Building Supply Co.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
California Stucco Products Co.

California Stucco

CALIFORNIA STUCCO PORTLAND CEMENT

12

HALL, HOUSE FOR MRS. H. M. GORHAM AND MISS MARIE HALLIDAY, SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA. DESIGNED BY JOHN BYERS

Photo by Margaret Craig

FLOOR tile ... with its deep rich colors and interesting shapes, produces an effect that no other feature of interior decoration can provide. Palacio Floor Tile, burned in our kilns, is used in the beautiful setting shown here. It forms a pattern whose charm and individuality is instantly felt.

LOS ANGELES PRESSED BRICK CO.
GLADDING, McBEAN & CO.
Los Angeles

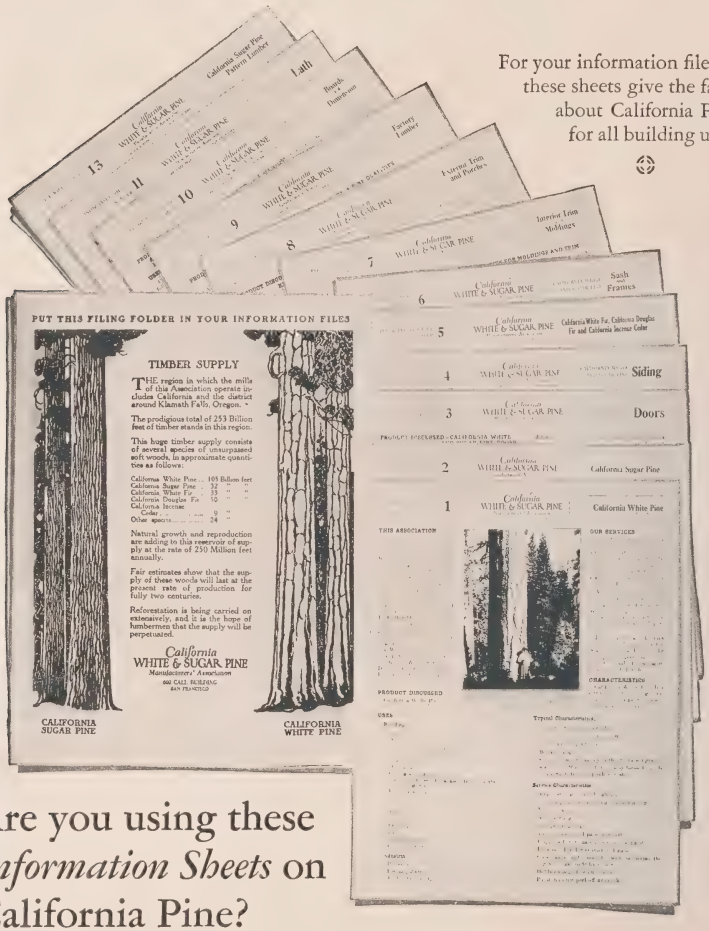
Home of Mrs. Frances Marion Thomson
Beverly Hills

Wallace Neff
Architect

STAIRS FROM LIVING ROOM, HOUSE FOR MRS. JOHN BYERS, SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA.
DESIGNED BY JOHN BYERS

Photo by Margaret Craig

For your information files—
these sheets give the facts
about California Pine
for all building uses.


PUT THIS FILING FOLDER IN YOUR INFORMATION FILES
TIMBER SUPPLY
THE region in which the mills of this Association operate includes California and the district around Klamath Falls, Oregon.
The prodigious total of 253 Billion feet of timber stands in this region.
This huge timber supply consists of several species of unsurpassed soft woods, in approximate quantities as follows:
California White Pine ... 105 Billion feet
California Sugar Pine ... 32 " "
California White Fir ... 33 " "
California Douglas Fir ... 10 " "
California Incense Cedar ... 9 " "
Other species ... 24 " "
Natural growth and reproduction are adding to this reservoir of supply at the rate of 250 Million feet annually.
Fair estimates show that the supply of these woods will last at the present rate of production for fully two centuries.
Reforestation is being carried on extensively, and it is the hope of lumbermen that the supply will be perpetuated.
California WHITE & SUGAR PINE
Manufacturers' Association
CALIFORNIA SUGAR PINE
CALIFORNIA WHITE PINE
Siding
Doors
California Sugar Pine
California White Pine

Are you using these *Information Sheets* on California Pine?

We want to be sure that every architect and building contractor's files contain these valuable reference sheets.

They give the facts about California Pine for all building purposes, and come to you enclosed in a handy standard-size folder all ready for filing.

If you have not received your set, or if your set is not complete—*send for them today.* They are free.

Architects and contractors—
clip the coupon below and
paste on a one-cent govern-
ment postal and send to

California White and Sugar Pine Manufacturers Association
685 Call Building · San Francisco

Please send me your standard-size lumber information filing folder with complete set of *California Pine Information Sheets* enclosed therein.

Name _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

HALL, HOUSE FOR MR. EDWARD MERRITT, BRENTWOOD PARK, SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA
DESIGNED BY JOHN BYERS

Photo by Margaret Craig

CHAS. GORDON HOUSE, ST. FRANCIS WOOD, SAN FRANCISCO. B. COOPER CORBETT, ARCHITECT

Ramona Roof Tile

Beauty • Versatility • Permanence

Under the skillful hands of the tile setter the individual Ramona Tile are as strokes of the brush in the hand of an artist. It is because of the quality, the wide, harmonious color variation available and the skill of our workmen that there is always a distinctive individuality in a Ramona Tile roof.

N · CLARK · & · SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF

Architectural Terra Cotta, Pressed Brick, "Ramona" Roof Tile and Kindred Clay Products

112-116 NATOMA STREET · SAN FRANCISCO

LIVING ROOM, HOUSE FOR MR. HARRY R. JOHNSON, BRENTWOOD PARK, SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA. DESIGNED BY JOHN BYERS
Photo Margaret Craig

LONDON GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT BUILDING
Architect, A. N. MUSCHENHEIM

WRIGLEY BUILDINGS
Architects, GRAHAM, ANDERSON, PROBST & WHITE

TRIBUNE TOWER
Architects, HOWELLS & HOOD; *Associate*, J. A. FOUILHOUX

Chicago's first permanent settler had his house here

Where Jean Baptiste Point de Sable, from San Domingo, used to paddle his birch canoe, a double-deck bascule bridge jackknifes open to the flow of Great Lakes shipping. Clustered about the very spot on which in 1779 he erected the first house in Chicago —in which John Kinzie later lived—is a notable group of towering buildings.

In the spirit of the newer skyscraper architecture, each is a contribution to the City Beautiful plan of Chicago. Every detail of the equipment in the massive structures shown in the etching above was as carefully studied and considered as exterior beauty.

It is especially gratifying to Crane that not only were its plumbing fixtures, valves, and fittings, selected for one of these buildings, but that all four of them were so equipped. Thus do these magnificent temples of commerce add their endorsement to the impressive roll of Crane installations. Perhaps your own next construction would worthily augment the list. Specify Crane plumbing and heating materials for initial appearance, minimum upkeep, long-lasting dependability, and final economy.

CRANE

Address all inquiries to Crane Co., Chicago

GENERAL OFFICES: CRANE BUILDING, 836 S. MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO

Branches and Sales Offices in One Hundred and Fifty-five Cities

National Exhibit Rooms: Chicago, New York, Atlantic City, San Francisco and Montreal

Works: Chicago, Bridgeport, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Trenton, Montreal and St. Johns, Que.

CRANE EXPORT CORPORATION: NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO CITY, HAVANA

CRANE LIMITED: CRANE BUILDING, 386 BEAVER HALL SQUARE, MONTREAL

CRANE-BENNETT, LTD., LONDON

CIE CRANE: PARIS, BRUSSELS

SKETCH IN MEXICO, MR. H. A. SCHARY

HOTEL MANGER, New York City: H. Craig Severance, New York, Architect; E. Smolka Plumbing Supply Co., New York, Jobbers; Jarcho Brothers, New York, Plumbers

TWELVE hundred and fifty rooms will be added to the great Manger chain of hotels in New York City with the completion this fall of the Hotel Manger.

The bathtubs in this fine hotel will be of Kohler make, in the well-known "Viceroy" built-in pattern. The installation will number 456 tubs, the remaining bathrooms being equipped with showers only. In addition there will be 1050 other Kohler fixtures.

Factory Gates, Kohler
The Kohler factory attains unique quality in Kohler plumbing fixtures and private electric plants because Kohler Village, with its beautiful homes and gardens, inspires unique quality

The exceptional quality of Kohler Plumbing Fixtures, their beauty of design, their uniform whiteness of enamel (always signed with the name "Kohler"), and the fact that they cost no more than any other acceptable ware—these considerations give ample warrant for writing "Kohler" into any specification.

KOHLER CO., *Founded* 1873, KOHLER, WIS.
Shipping Point, Sheboygan, Wis. · *Branches in Principal Cities*

KOHLER OF KOHLER
Plumbing Fixtures

CORRECT ILLUMINATION IN HOME ARCHITECTURE

[BY ZOE A. BATTU]

IN approaching the subject of correct illumination for home architecture, one asks himself, what is a correctly lighted home? What standards and what rules are there by which to be guided to achieve such an end?

The definition of a correctly lighted home has been given and generally accepted, as one whose lighting is nearest to ordinary daylight. This is a good definition, if in accepting it, one bears in mind that any artificial lighting system should supply not only a quantity of light, but also a quality of light, approximating daylight conditions. That is to say, the system should provide enough light by which to carry on the activities of the home without eye-strain or mental fatigue, and it should make provision for the play of light, color and shadow—color and shadow being factors that allow human beings to live with natural daylight throughout their waking hours.

To perceive the necessity of color and shadow, one has only to observe for a period of a day or even an hour or two any given stretch of landscape or view. The view would grow woefully monotonous and impose a strain on the eyes, if it lay continuously under a steady beat of unchanging light. The charm of the landscape is largely due to the changing, shifting light conditions. Early morning, high noon, late afternoon—the subtle play of light, shadow and color give the outdoor scene the moods that so charm the lover of nature.

Home illumination, therefore, that stops at the point of providing enough light by which to see and work, fulfills only half the function of a correct lighting system. Home illumination must appeal to the imagination; must have light values; fine blendings and color tones; varying degrees; high and low lights, or the structure, as a whole, has a serious flaw.

Naturally enough, the first point to consider in achieving a correctly lighted home, is an adequate supply of outlets for ceilings and wall fixtures and enough base board plugs. Unless the room is unusually large, a single ceiling outlet suffices and the number of wall outlets is, of course, governed by size and proportions of the room.

Ample baseboard outlets for living room, dining room and bedrooms, is a point that cannot be stressed too strongly, for these facilities for portable lamps and similar units provide the only means that the home owner or housewife has, to vary readily and change the light values and effects in any room. A safe minimum rule is to allow one plug for every 50 square feet of floor space. Thus a living room 14 by 24 feet would take six plugs; while a small living room 12 by 19 feet, would require four baseboard outlets.

In living rooms this quota may be safely exceeded to assure provision for electrically operated pianos, victrolas, etc. In bedrooms it is not wise to yield to the temptation to cut down on base plugs. Portable lighting units are coming more and more into favor for these rooms, and the use of portable electrical heaters, curling irons, warming pads, small water heaters and what not is increasing so rapidly that in a few years, the home with wire lengths strung hither and yon and lying about the floors because it lacks baseboard facilities, will be a monument to the shortsightedness of the one who planned it.

At this juncture, the question of installation and operating costs may arise. To cut corners on wiring a home, is to depreciate its present convenience and future value. The day is not far off when the insufficiently wired home will be under a serious resale handicap in competition with the completely wired home. It will be a costly operation to bring the wiring up to standard.

On the other hand, the cost of a thorough wiring job, at the time of construction, is an insignificant one in relation to the cost of the whole and its future value. It is too trifling for serious consideration. As to operation—it costs no more to operate a correctly installed system than a poor one. In fact, it may cost less, for in the correct work all factors are so intelligently adjusted that maximum efficiency is obtained from the current consumed.

Mechanical facilities having been provided, fixtures are the next important consideration. In selecting fixtures, one should determine whether the principle of light diffusion in the fixture under consideration will produce the effect desired in the room for which it is intended. Fixtures in their outward forms come in an infinite variety of sizes, shapes, designs and colors, but principles of light diffusion for the home are relatively few and simple, and in choosing a fixture one should first determine if its principle of light diffusion is well adapted to the purposes of the room. If the principle is correct, the fixture may take any outward form that harmonizes with the architectural and artistic theme of the home and the room.

A direct lighting unit is generally understood as one whose globes are not in any way enclosed, and there are available any number of well designed fixtures embodying this principle. Perhaps the most popular design this unit takes, consists of several rather small globes or clusters of globes, often in candle-stick form. Another expression of this principle is a base hung from the ceiling or attached directly to it, from which hang or protrude two, three or more globes.

Bowl fixtures completely enclosing the light globes are a form of direct-indirect lighting very often used to good effect. The downward bowl, of top and sides only, also has its place and uses, but there are instances where it may produce too much concentrated glare, and where this happens, it is, of course, not a desirable fixture to use.

Indirect lighting is much in favor in home illumination, and to produce this the inverted bowl principle is very satisfactory. The inverted bowl throws and diffuses light over the general ceiling area and light is also diffused through the bowl itself. It frequently happens that this type of fixture has inward fittings of mirrors and reflecting agents, and globes are placed at angles and juxtapositions to produce various effects. If these devices are well handled, they frequently result in greater volume of light, without objectionable glare.

However, the selection of this type of unit should be made with care. It is well to see that the material from which the bowl is made is translucent enough to diffuse a volume of light, approximating that which the ceiling reflects, and to note the light absorbing and reflecting properties of the ceiling. If there is too great a difference between the volume and intensity of the upper and lower light areas, the room will have the effect of being sliced in two horizontally. The blend between the two should be perfect and even.

Wall-bracket fixtures may embody, on a small scale, the principles found in the larger units, but the most universal types are simple, direct designs, which may or may not be shaded.

To secure what change and variation is possible in side light and central units, they should be equipped with double switches and the two should work independently of each other. Thus the volume and intensity of light can be increased or lessened to suit the moods of various occasions.

[Concluded on page 55]

Model Home in Forest Hill, San Francisco, California — Harold G. Stoner, Architect

In harmony with the modern Spanish design of this beautiful residence is its colorful roof of California Tile, irregularly laid in a studied variegation of reds and russets. ¶ Whether it be for a fine residence, church edifice, office building or school, there is a size, shape and color in California Tile adaptable to every type of roof.

The excellence of the natural clay deposits controlled by this company is an important factor in the high quality of its roofing tile

CALIFORNIA POTTERY COMPANY

SAN FRANCISCO - 11th & Harrison Sts. - Telephone Market 9270
OAKLAND - E. 12th St. & Park Ave. - Telephone Fruitvale 588
FRESNO · MERCED

·EDITORIAL·

Sunshine and Shadow

THE summer season comes, and it is hard to confine one's attention to desk and drafting board. The windows are open; the warm air, the shafts of sunshine, pour in; visions of open road, of rippling stream, of wooded glade, come stealing between eye and hand.

But for architect and draftsman this is a busy season. Clients of delayed decision are now in a rush to get under way. Details must be completed for work under construction. Mistakes must be corrected; deliveries must be speeded; craftsmanship and draftsmanship must be checked.

Still, with all the rush of the mid-season's activities, the lights and shadows of the summer are to leave their indelible impression on the sensitive retina of the artist's visual memory. It is for this time of year that he really designs his masses and details, his voids and solids. Let us turn back again to that wise old sage, Ruskin, never to be obsolete:

"It is a noble thing for men to make the face of a wall look infinite, and its edge against the sky like an horizon; or even if less than this be reached, it is still delightful to mark the play of passing light on its broad surface, and to see by how many artifices and gradations of tinting and shadow, time and storm will set their wild signatures upon it; and how in the rising or declining of the day the unbroken twilight rests long and luridly on its high lineless forehead, and fades away untraceably down its tiers of confused and countless stone.

"Among the first habits that a young architect should learn, is that of thinking in shadow, not looking at a design in its miserable liny skeleton; but conceiving it as it will be when the dawn lights it, and the dusk leaves it; when its stones will be hot, and its crannies cool; when the lizards will bask on the one, and the birds build in the other. Let him design with the sense of cold and heat upon him; let him cut out the shadows, as men dig wells in unwatered plains; and lead along the lights, as a founder does his hot metal; let him keep the full command of both and see that he knows how they fall, and where they fade. His paper lines and proportions are of no value; all that he has to do must be done by spaces of light and darkness; and his business is to see that the one is broad and bold enough not to be swallowed up by twilight, and the other deep enough not to be dried like a shallow pool by a noon-day sun.

"It is certain, that the relative majesty of buildings depends more on the weight and vigor of their masses, than on any other attribute of their design; mass of everything, of bulk, of light, of darkness, of color, not mere sum of any of these, but breadth of them; not broken light, nor scattered darkness, nor divided weight, but solid stone, broad sunshine, starless shade."

The Labor Situation

IN the June issue of this journal there appeared an editorial paragraph entitled "The American Plan," which has received much comment, both from members of the profession and from leaders in the building industry. Its text was reprinted in full in the July 16th issue of "American Plan Progress," the organ of the Industrial Association of San Francisco, with the following comment: That the endorsement and support of the architects "is important because the architect is really a liaison officer between the owner and builder, a disinterested professional man with a high ethical code upon whom the owner and investor can depend for accurate advice."

The Industrial Association reports that the present labor situation is rapidly clearing up, except for occasional attempted intimidations and attacks; that construction has not been held up in San Francisco, as shown by the building figures for the first half of 1926 (given in detail elsewhere in this issue) which indicate that building permits amounting to $32,223,117.00 were issued during this period as against $27,217,641.00 for the first six months of 1925. In June, building permits established a record for any one month in the history of the City, amounting to $8,479,058.00, 81% greater than the total for June, 1925.

Let us hope that definite settlement of the whole matter will take place in the near future, and that we will again enjoy the industrial peace that prevailed in San Francisco for several years under the American Plan.

* * *

SCRIPP'S COLLEGE COMMISSION AWARDED

One of the most coveted of recent architectural commissions in Southern California has been awarded to Gordon B. Kaufmann, A. I. A., of Los Angeles, by the Scripp's College for Women board of trustees. Mr. Kaufmann has been given the commission to handle the architectural plans for the first building, a women's dormitory, to be erected this fall and for subsequent buildings.

It is the plan of the board of trustees of the new institution that Scripp's College for Women will be constructed along Spanish-California designs, which will harmoniously fit into the architectural plan of Pomona college buildings.

From 1918 to 1921, Mr. Kaufmann was affiliated with Reginald D. Johnson of Los Angeles and from 1921 to 1924 he was a member of the firm of Johnson, Kaufmann and Coate, during which time the firm designed and executed St. Paul's cathedral, Los Angeles; All Saints' church, Pasadena, and other important civic, business and residential buildings. Since 1924 Mr. Kaufmann has conducted his own practice.

Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, San Francisco, California
P. J. Walker Co., Builders — George W. Kelham, Architect

HOLLOW Metal Doors and Trim, Hollow Metal
Elevator Fronts and Sheet Metal Work
manufactured and installed by us.

Campbell Metal Windows · Nonpareil Skylights
Sheet Metal Work · Baked Enamel Finish
Hollow Metal Doors and Trim
Met-Elec Base

FORDERER CORNICE WORKS

Executive Offices and Factory:
Potrero Avenue and Sixteenth Street, San Francisco

Los Angeles Office:
927 W. M. Garland Building, 9th and Spring Streets

SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

MONTHLY BULLETIN

OFFICERS

JOHN REID, JR., President

HARRIS ALLEN, Vice-President

ALBERT J. EVERS, Sec.-Treas.

DIRECTORS

J. S. FAIRWEATHER, three years
W. C. HAYS, three years
EARLE B. BERTZ, two years
WILL G. CORLETT, two years
GEORGE W. KELHAM, one year
ARTHUR BROWN, one year

The next meeting of the San Francisco Chapter, A. I. A. will be held the third Tuesday in September. There will be no meetings during the summer months.

SAN FRANCISCO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB

MEMBER ARCHITECTURAL CLUBS' TRANSFER SYSTEM WESTERN STATES HEADQUARTERS: SOCIETY BEAUX ARTS ARCHITECTS

ERNEST E. WEIHE, *Pres.* HOWARD E. BURNETT, *Vice-Pres.* CLYDE F. TRUDELL, *Secy.* IRA SPRINGER, *Treas.*

Directors: LAWRENCE STIERS HARRY LANGLEY ARTHUR JANSSEN

SOME forty-five members have been present at each of the four luncheons held to date, and all attest to the excellence of the cuisine. These noon gatherings of the boys are tremendously popular and each Thursday is looked forward to with eager anticipation. The success of the feeds must be attributed to the endeavors of C. Trudell and his assistants and to the good fortune of the Club in securing the services of a dietician of international repute—a former chef of Monte Carlo. The generosity of Ed Counter of Dietrich-Post Co., has also been a mighty influence towards making the dinners the success that they are. Ed conducts a free raffle at each luncheon which culminates in the distribution of valuable drawing instruments, supplies, etc.

George Travis is with us again, having completed his studies at Harvard. He is once more "over the board" at Bakewell-Brown's, back with his old gang. The club, as a whole, regrets the absence of Stanton Willard, who is now located at Los Angeles where he is manager of Walker and Eisen. Good luck, Tubby!

The membership drive is still on for draughtsmen and new members are being welcomed into our ranks.

Massier Anderson has plans under way for a huge gathering of the Atelier. An elaborate dinner and entertainment par excellence will mark the occasion, which will take place the latter part of July.

The semi-annual election at the July meeting resulted in the selection of J. Devitt for treasurer, H. Langley and Ira Springer for directors. James Magee was appointed chairman of the Minstrel Show Committee with Ira Springer and C. J. Sly as his aides. The Minstrel Show will be held October 19, to commemorate the club's twenty-fifth year of existence.

—J. H. DEVITT.

CALAVERAS CEMENT CO. STARTS PRODUCTION

Representing an investment of $3,000,000, the Calaveras Cement Company's plant near San Andreas, Calaveras County, produced its first cement in June. Vast deposits of Limestone and shale in the hills of Calaveras County are controlled by this Company. Twelve miles of railroad, as an extension to the Southern Pacific lines from Valley Springs, was built to the plant.

The process is a modern, wet-blending process. The plant is equipped to produce a uniform Portland Cement to meet the highest requirements and has a daily capacity of 3,600 barrels.

Chiefly responsible for the success of this enterprise are men well known in the mining and cement world: William Wallace Mein, president; Stuart L. Rawlings, vice-president; G. B. Poore, vice-president and chief engineer; William Macnider, sales manager. E. A. Henry, a cement engineer of successful record both local and foreign, has been engaged as Superintendent of production. The chemical end is handled by H. D. Dunton, who has extensive experience in several Middle Western plants. Executive offices of the company are located at 315 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

The industry has revived Calaveras, and is the dawn of a new era for that country.

* * *

ADVERTISING CLUBS TROPHY WON BY W. P. FULLER & CO.

The trophy offered for "the best advertising campaign by a Pacific Coast manufacturer," in competition held during the recent Pacific Coast Advertising Clubs Association Convention at San Francisco, has been awarded to W. P. Fuller & Co. "Paints and Varnishes, since '49." The campaign, which included practically every medium of advertising, was conducted by the Johnston-Ayres Company, advertising agency, and in competition with many of the most important manufacturing concerns on the Coast, was adjudged to be the most complete.

The Barry Apartments, Chicago, Ill., Robert S. DeGolyer & Co., Architects

Delicate Tints in Face Brick

THE Barry Apartments are a striking example of the use of delicate tints in beautiful brickwork. The Face Brick is in light buff. Its color and texture is emphasized by the terra cotta trim.

You will find many splendid examples of the modern use of Face Brick in "Architectural Detail in Brickwork," a portfolio of many halftone plates, showing various treatments of the brick wall surface, ready for filing. It will be sent postpaid to any architect making request on his office stationery.

"English Precedent for Modern Brickwork," a 100-page book, beautifully illustrated with halftones and measured drawings of Tudor and Georgian types and American adaptations, sent postpaid for two dollars.

"Brickwork in Italy," 298 pages, an attractive and useful volume, especially for the architect, profusely illustrated with 69 line drawings, 300 halftones, and 20 colored plates with a map of modern and XII century Italy. Bound in linen, will be sent postpaid upon receipt of six dollars. Half morocco, seven dollars.

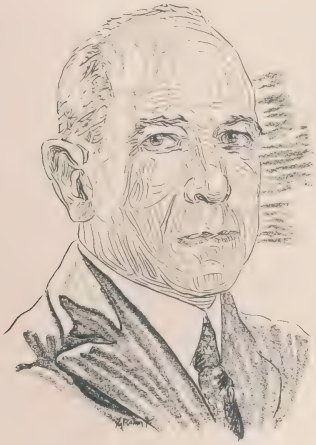
AMERICAN FACE BRICK ASSOCIATION

1767 Peoples Life Building · Chicago, Illinois

A·F·B·A
USE FACE BRICK
—it Pays

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

[*Sketches from life in this issue by Ramm*]



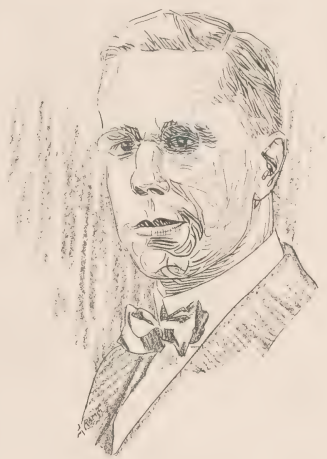
CHARLES PETERS WEEKS

OHIO produced Charles Peters Weeks, as it has produced other men of "Presidential Timber" quality, and will doubtless produce more. After going through the University at Akron, Mr. Weeks studied at the "Ecole des Beaux Arts" and traveled extensively through Europe and, in fact, around the world, wherever men had piled up stones in forms of beauty. Pencil and Brain absorbed and recorded.

Back in America, Mr. Weeks secured office experience in Cleveland and New York (it is interesting to note that for a while he worked with Joseph McHugh, decorator) until, in 1901, he came out to join the force of John Galen Howard. A partnership with Albert Sutton was followed by practise alone, until the firm of Weeks and Day was established, to begin the execution of work whose sterling quality has been well maintained, has secured the reputation of the firm. Winning prizes in several competitions has not damaged their good name.

People are inclined to think of them as "Apartment House Specialists" on account of the Huntington, the Brocklebank, the Portals, the Mark Hopkins, etc.; but that is not quite fair when one regards their other work, such as the Don Lee Building, the new State Buildings at Sacramento, Loew's Theater and office building in Los Angeles, the Fireman's Fund office building, the Shriners' Hospital and numerous other jobs. One of the first, and still one of the best, fraternity houses at the University of California, is the Zeta Psi house, a kindly Italian facade of brick, tile roofed, which Mr. Weeks designed, largely a labor of love, no doubt.

Socially Mr. Weeks is well known, as surely ought to be the case with the descendant of Leonard Weeks who came to America from England in 1656. He belongs to the A. I. A., the S. F. Architectural Club, the Beaux Arts Society of New York, the University Club of S. F., the S. F. Golf and Country Club. His hobby is golf, with a permissible indulgence in sketching—water colors, pencil, wash; old habits will persist.



R. F. HAMMETT

RICHARD FOX HAMMETT is a man whose interest in good architecture should be known and appreciated by the profession.

He was born in Newton, Massachusetts. After graduating from Harvard in 1906, he entered the U. S. Forest Service, coming to California in 1907 as Dept. Forest Supervisor for the Shasta National Forest in Sisson, Shasta County. Later he became Forest Supervisor, and then District Forester in charge of the Office of Public Relations, in San Francisco. (This sounds imposing—and the position must have demanded considerable tact and patience—good training for a Diplomat or an Architect.)

In 1921 Mr. Hammett left the Forest Service to become Secretary-Manager of the California Redwood Association, which position he continues to hold. Readers of this journal will remember the issue of June, 1925, which contained the prize-winning designs of the California Redwood Association Small House Competition. The exceptional quality of these plans was probably due to Mr. Hammett's fairness, appreciation, co-operation. Many of them have been carried out, and the great demand for the book of plans shows that good results are to be expected to an increasing degree.

Mr. Hammett belongs to the Harvard Club, the Society of America Foresters, the California Academy of Sciences, the Commonwealth Club. For some years his family life has centered around his wife and his two daughters in their pleasant Berkeley home, where (of course) Mr. Hammett has found, as a hobby, interest in tennis. But he owns to a still unsated curiosity about the early history of California, especially of its Indian tribes. It is possible this may eventually lead to a Popular Patent Portable Redwood Teepee—or Wigwam—in which case Mr. Hammett's Hobby may be changed from Lobbing to Lobbying.

* * *

Henry Palmer Sabin, A. I. A., has moved from the Citizens National Bank Building, Los Angeles, to 217 Fremont Street, South Pasadena, California.

The New Glendale Y. M. C. A.

Clarence L. Jay
Architect

H. W. Baum Co.
Genl. Contractors

J. A. Drummond
Roofing Contractor

Beauty and utility go hand in hand. Simons Tile make beautiful roofs that outlast any structure on which they are used.

Because tile roofs must have strength as well as beauty, Simons Tile are today specified by more architects and builders than ever before in the forty years since they were first made.

SIMONS BRICK CO.
Walter R. Simons, Pres. & Genl. Mgr.
125 West Third Street
LOS ANGELES

SIMONS
Mission Tile

SAVING LIVES AND MONEY IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

BY J. J. ROSEDALE
Consulting Safety Engineer, San Francisco

J. J. Rosedale, a pioneer in the accident prevention movement, who prior to 1923 was chief construction engineer for the California Industrial Accident Commission, and since that time has been in private practice, has consented to write a series of articles for this magazine. Mr. Rosedale has had charge of the safety work on some of the skyscrapers in San Francisco and other cities of California, including the Matson Navigation Co. Building, the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. Building and the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. Building. On these, as well as on other construction jobs, Mr. Rosedale has made remarkable records, not a single serious nor fatal accident having occurred. The object of these articles is to bring home the important part the architect plays in accident prevention on buildings in the course of construction. "The prevention of accidents is not only good morals and good ethics," says Mr. Rosedale, "but good, sound business, for the fewer accidents a contractor has on his job, the lower is his compensation insurance rate, and the savings brought about by taking every necessary precaution on a construction job reduces the cost of the building." His achievement in not having a fatal nor serious accident on the tallest building on the Pacific Coast was accomplished by scientific planning in the rendering of safety engineering and inspection service. The first article below deals with the history of the accident prevention movement.—Editor's Note

THE Bible tells us, "When thou buildest a new house, then thou shalt make a battlement for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thine house if any man fall from thence."

The type of homes man has built through the ages depict the hazards that he has had to face and his attempt to provide safety for himself, his family and his followers. As the social order changed, the problem of safety has changed, finally necessitating the application of science and engineering and the art of organizing and directing men and controlling the forces and materials of nature. Industry, developing and expanding, has brought its own peculiar problems and the safety problem is one of the most important, while construction work is one of the most hazardous of industries. It is only recently that any attention has been given to safety work in this industry and there is still much room for improvement in this field.

The modern accident prevention movement is now more than fifty years old. The first Employers' Liability Law was passed in Germany in 1871 but this law made no provision for safeguarding workers against occupational hazards. It merely increased the employers' liability which resulted in the creation of hostile relations between employer and worker.

In 1884, the first law covering both accident prevention and compensation was enacted and by 1887, this law had been extended until it covered all industries. The burden of affording adequate protection to workers was properly placed on industry.

The Scandinavian countries and Great Britain passed similar laws next and France, Russia and other European countries followed suit launching the movement between 1894 and 1900. The legislation in the various European countries has certain basic similarities and one of the most interesting and valuable features of the European practice has been the safety museum. In these museums, exhibits are shown of the best types of practice in safety work and the museums are used as lecture halls and laboratories for students, safety engineers, employers and employees as well as being open to the general public.

THE COMPENSATION MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

The accident prevention movement was started in America by a few progressive employers and some of the railroads.

Maryland passed the first Workmen's Compensation Law in 1902 and several of the other states followed suit. None of these laws were very satisfactory, however, as some of the courts had adopted the "fellow servant clause," which originated in England and provided for a legal interpretation as follows: "If two plumbers built a scaffold and worked on it and it collapsed, killing one of the plumbers, the dependents of the dead man could not recover anything because the accident was the fault of his fellow worker and not of the employer." If the fellow servant doctrine failed, the lawyers for the employer fell back on a common law principle called, "assumption of risk," which held that a workman had voluntarily assumed the risk which had proved fatal.

If both of these doctrines failed, there was still another, called "contributory negligence." In towns where labor was in control, lawyers did a big business in industrial injury suits. Thousands of widows, orphans and families of maimed workers became destitute for even in the cases where corporations paid, most of the money went to the lawyers and the little that finally did go to the injured man or his dependents might be paid five years after the accident, when the period of greatest need had passed.

Such a situation existed in California also, until 1913. Under the Workmen's Compensation Law of 1913, and its amendments, however, an injured man is compensated even though he falls off a scaffold or is injured by a machine and even if his vigilance did relax, contributing to the accident. But if his own negligence is such as to constitute serious and wilful misconduct, he receives only 50% of the compensation instead of the full 100%.

More important, however, the question of what the injured worker or his dependents are entitled to, is taken out of the hands of lawyers and courts and is settled immediately by the Industrial Accident Commission. In the meantime the injured worker is given necessary medical attention. Also every employer must provide a safe place of employment. He must carry compensation insurance. The ACT provides that if the employer neglects to provide safe working conditions for his employee, he is liable to be charged with serious and wilful misconduct, which exposes him to payment of one-half extra compensation, not coverable by insurance, to an employee injured through such misconduct, or to his dependents, up to $2500; to proceedings to compel a safe place of employment, and to possible criminal prosecution.

Recently, among several employers who were each penalized $2500 additional compensation, was one large contractor who had failed to provide a safety railing on a scaffold and this resulted in a fatality.

The Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act of California, covers the situation, as far as legislation is concerned, but the important need now is to educate builders to the fact that the prevention of accidents should be carried on in a scientific way. Someone should be delegated for the supervision of the safety work and held responsible. The architect can do a great deal by stipulating in his building specifications that such safety supervision should be provided for.

* * *

NEW CATALOG ON STEAM SPECIALTIES

Announcement is made by the Mueller Steam Specialty Company that their new catalog, No. 22, illustrating and describing their high grade and modern steam, water, air, oil, and gas specialties, consisting of pressure reducing and regulating valves, strainers, boiler controls, steam traps, back pressure and vacuum regulators, excess pressure relief valves, float valves, quick opening balance valves, pump governors, air traps, liquid level controllers, etc., is now ready for distribution. For copies address Mueller Steam Specialty Co., 502 W. 126th St., N.Y.

Two Ways to Solve Heating Problems Which is Easier for You?

You can search for hours through catalogs, folders and blue prints—or you can call in a Pacific Heating Engineer and put it up to him like this:

> "I can't guarantee that this job will go to Pacific—but I'd like your recommendations on the most economical and efficient heating system."

That's all the P. H. E. asks. He'll analyze your sketches. If the job is complicated he'll call in other Pacific heating experts. And he'll then suggest an ideal heating installation.

Is Pacific Qualified to Offer This Help?

In making many thousands of heating installations Pacific has learned by experience which types of appliances are best for different needs. And as one of the oldest gas heating organizations in the West, Pacific has acquired a staff of thoroughly experienced heating engineers.

The recommendations of these men are absolutely unbiased. Because Pacific manufactures *all types of gas heating appliances,* recommendations are based on giving the most efficient and economical installation. There is no effort made to sell an appliance which is unsuited to the job.

You're Not Obligated at All!

While our recommendation will give you a definite specification on which to get bids, we expect to put in a bid, too, and we ask no favors. So call in a Pacific Heating Engineer as often as you want.

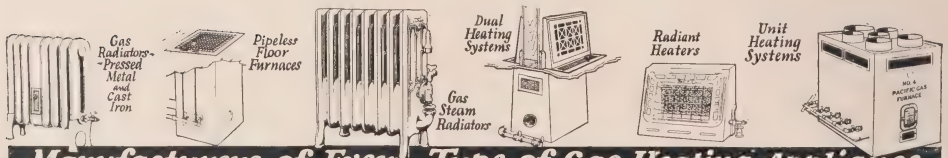
Pacific Gas Radiator Company

Gas Heating Headquarters

1732-1740 West Washington St., Los Angeles. Phone BEacon 2190

Representatives in Principal Cities of the West.

Write for address of the Pacific Heating Engineer nearest you.



Manufacturers of Every Type of Gas Heating Appliance

PACIFIC COAST BUILDING SURVEY

[BY R. GILES, OF S. W. STRAUS & CO.]

BUILDING permits totaling 83,694 and involving $261,043,391 in building costs were issued during the first half of 1926 in 95 major cities comprised in the Pacific Coast section of the National Monthly Building Survey of S. W. Straus & Co.

A grand total of 13,394 permits to cost $49,109,134 issued during June in these 95 cities reflects a 20% increase over the May figures and but a 2% reduction from the heavy building program of last June. All of the groups except Idaho and Oregon show gains over May and all but California and Oregon report substantial increases over June of 1925.

The greatest individual increase reported comes from Lewiston, Idaho, where the first half-year's total is 394% above that of 1925 and 509% above that of 1924. The June figure is 426% above that of last June. Substantial gains for the half-year period were also made in Glendale, San Bernardino, San Jose, Ventura, Vernon, Klamath Falls, Salem, Ogden, Walla Walla, and in all of the Vancouver area cities.

Los Angeles, issuing 19,228 building permits during the first half of this year, totaling $64,161,395 in building costs, shows a 22% reduction from the 1925 comparative figure. It represents 34% of the total for 57 California cities and 24% of the total for 95 cities. The June figure, $11,856,082, shows a 10% gain over that of May.

NEW SAN FRANCISCO RECORD

San Francisco, although somewhat embarrassed by a walkout of carpenters, issued 5,189 permits to cost $32,223,117 during the half-year, higher than any previous comparable figure, 18% above that of 1925 and 23% above that of 1924. The June total, $8,479,058, is the highest monthly total in the city's history, 221% above the May figure and 81% above that of last June.

Seattle issued 5,653 permits calling for $18,330,470 in building costs during the first six months of this year, 8% more than in 1924, but 1% below the comparable figure for 1925. The total for June, $2,670,380, is 23% above the record for last June, but 7% below May.

Portland's half-year total, 6,710 building permits to cost $17,257,075, shows a 14% gain over 1924, but a 24% reduction from last year's comparable figure. The June total, $2,879,180, shows a 4% reduction from May's figure and a 35% reduction from last June.

Oakland, issuing 5,597 permits for buildings to cost $15,489,615, during the past six months, shows a 19% loss from the 1925 record, but a 4% gain over 1924. In June, $2,674,656 in permits issued, reflect an 11% gain over May, but a 3% reduction from last June.

San Diego, reporting 4,202 permits for $9,534,446 in buildings, during the half-year, shows gains of 15% and 30% over comparable figures for 1925 and 1924. The $1,493,431 issued in June is 19% below the May total, but 15% above that of last June.

Vancouver, British Columbia, reports an active building program with 1,901 permits totaling $7,756,825, which is 9% above the 1924 comparable figure and 58% above that of last year. The $2,179,525 in June permits show gains of 42% and 47%, respectively, over May and over last June.

* * *

Completing the chain of distributing warehouses on the Pacific Coast, the United States Gypsum Company has recently opened warehouses in San Francisco and Oakland. Warehouses are also located in Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle and San Diego.

IN THE PROFESSION

Hart Wood, A. I. A. of Honolulu, T. H., paid a recent visit to this office. Mr. Wood reports great building activity in "The Paradise of the Pacific." He has recently formed a partnership with C. W. Dickey, A. I. A., with offices in Honolulu.

* * *

Announcement is made of the election of A. H. Albertson, Seattle, as director of the eighth district, A. I. A., which comprises Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah and Colorado.

* * *

State Architect Geo. B. McDougall has been made a member of the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects and is also director of the ninth district, comprising California, Territory of Hawaii, Arizona and Nevada.

* * *

Contracts have recently been awarded by Architect Carl Werner, Santa Fe Building, San Francisco, for the construction of a twelve-story class "A" steel and concrete community apartment building on Vallejo, near Laguna Street, San Francisco.

* * *

Architects Morrison and Stimson have moved their Bellingham office to the new Herald Building, Bellingham, Wash. The Seattle and Everett offices remain in their present locations.

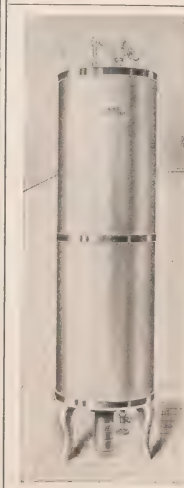
* * *

Lloyd Rally, architect, announces the removal of his offices to 1101 Subway Terminal Building, Los Angeles.

* * *

Bids will be called in December for the erection of the first unit of a group of new schools in Hawaii, according to advice to the Department of Commerce from the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Honolulu.

Electric Water Heating



TYPE "L" Completely assembled. Full automatic Insert type EVERHOT Heater. A dependable, safe method of having hot water at all times.

Specify
EVERHOT
Electric Heaters

For Residences, Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs, Ranches, Estates, and Industries.

Nine years of electrical manufacturing experience has perfected the EVERHOT Heating Unit so that it is today the most durable and quickest-heating unit made.

Electric water heating is gaining popularity due to its great convenience, elimination of attention to maintainence and in reduced cost of current.

EVERHOT Water Heaters are furnished completely assembled with tank, and with the insert or exterior type of heating unit. Made in all sizes and ready for instant installation.

Write us requirements and details of any special water heating problem. Send for illustrated literature and price list.

EVERHOT ELECTRIC & MFG. COMPANY
116 Llewellyn Street Los Angeles, California

Partial List of

Hockaday Paint

Users

OFFICE BUILDINGS

Chamber of Commerce
Walker Building
Boston, Mass.
Balboa Building
Merchants Exchange Bldg.
San Francisco, Calif.
Pacific Electric
Security Trust
Pacific Finance
Union Bank Bldg.
Union Oil
Van Nuys
Citizens National
Pacific Mutual
Los Angeles
The Furniture Mart
Chicago, Ill.
Kohler Tower
Kohler, Wis.
Penobscot Building
Buhl Building
Simon J. Murphy Estate
Book Estate
Detroit, Mich.
Grain Exchange Building
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Queensboro Corporation
Elmhurst, L. I., New York
Fullerton Building
St. Louis, Mo.
Hubbell Building
(Don Marshall, Mgr.)
Des Moines, Ia.

BANKS

Maryland Trust Company
Baltimore, Md.
Nat. Bldg. Investment Co.
First National Bank Bldg.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Hazelton National Bank
Hazelton, Penna.
Cleveland Trust Co.
Cleveland, Ohio
American Bank Building
San Francisco, Cal.
Oakland Bank Bldg.
Oakland, Cal.
Continental Bank Bldg.
Meyer-Kiser Bank Bldg.
Indianapolis, Ind.
John Hancock Ins. Bldg.
Boston, Mass.

PUBLISHERS

Hearst Building
Chicago, Ill.
Syracuse Herald, T. Walsh
Syracuse, N.Y.
The Detroit News
Free Press Building
Detroit, Mich.

TELEPHONE BUILDINGS

All Southern Calif. Tel. Buildings
Los Angeles, Calif.
Cin. & Suburban Bell Tel. Company
Cincinnati, Ohio
Ohio Bell Telephone
Dayton, Ohio
Wisconsin Telephone Co.
Milwaukee, Wis.

The WALLMARK of Quality

ADVERTISEMENT NUMBER ONE OF A SERIES

IN THE OFFICE BUILDING WORLD—

HOCKADAY FOR THE LAST 17 YEARS HAS BEEN SPECIFIED AND USED BY THE ARCHITECT CONTRACTOR AND OWNER

THE HOCKADAY COMPANY
1823 CARROLL AVENUE
CHICAGO

The Hockaday Co. of San Francisco, 76-78 Eighth St., San Francisco, Cal.
Los Angeles Hockaday Co., 420 Douglas Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
D. E. Fryer Co., Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane and Portland

HOCKADAY

THE WASHABLE PAINT FOR ALL INTERIORS

WRITE FOR YOUR COPY OF "PAINT MILEAGE"

ILLUMINATION IN HOME ARCHITECTURE

[Concluded from page 41]

The next problem is to put the right fixture into the right room, and here the basis from which to work is the purposes of the room. For example, the living room is a center of family social life; a room for rest, relaxation and reading. The central fixture may be of the indirect bowl type, chandelier or base and globe type, supplemented by side lights, portable floor and table units.

In such a room, by the use of double switches, it is possible to create readily backgrounds and foregrounds of light; spots of light and color—in fact tones and values suitable to the desires of each member of the family for reading, relaxation or conversation; or the whole may be brightly lighted for the general festive gathering.

In the dining room the problem is a little different, since the table is usually the point of central interest. Indirect units are very often used in this room, as are direct types of fixtures. There is no hard and fast rule, and any fixture which gives good illumination to the table area, without attracting attention to itself, can be used in the dining room. In this room, it is permissible for the ceiling and walls to be comparatively dark in relation to the table area, but, of course, they should not be gloomy.

For bedrooms, an enclosed bowl central fixture, using a globe of fairly high wattage, can usually be depended upon to supply a well diffused, yet glareless light. When this is supplemented by portable dresser and floor units, a variety of effects and changes is possible.

For bathrooms, kitchens, closets, halls, passageways and porches, the first thought is utility. There are on the market any number of simple fixtures that give a clear, well-diffused light to these rooms.

Color is yet another phase of home lighting. Obviously, the possibilities that this illusive quantity affords to create effects and illusions are limited only by the worker's artistic resourcefulness and knowledge of the subject.

Frosted globes may now be obtained in almost any shade or tint fancied and practically all bowl fixtures are slightly colored; while small and large lamp shades of silk, parchment, glass and what not, run the whole gamut of colors, suggesting all manner of interesting contrasts with wall finishes and decorations.

Thus it would be possible in a room, whose wall finish and furnishings were a nice study in grays and rose, to carry out the scheme with rose colored lights and secure an altogether enchanting effect. Or a theme of delicate greens and rose could be helped wonderfully by just the right tone of green in the lighting. The point is—it must be just the *right* tone. Overdo it or do the job badly and the illusion would vanish, leaving only a sense of confusion and evidence of the amateur's work.

Therefore in color lighting, it is well to make no snap judgments. But by judicious experimenting and changing about of globes and fixtures, it is frequently possible to secure lovely effects that are a welcome relief from the prosaic and beaten paths in home lighting and an eternal credit to the originality of the man conceiving them.

And certainly this spirit of experimentation is a good one by which to be guided in the lighting throughout the home. A fixture raised and lowered a bit; a smaller or larger unit; a lamp of greater or less wattage; a note of color—any one of these trifles may work a miracle in the effect of a room. Light is such a flexible and fluid medium; so vague, yet so distressingly definite when indifferently handled; so productive of sensitive beauty, that his rewards are rich indeed, who works with it intelligently, who approaches each home and room as an individual problem in light and illumination.

* * *

Beezer Brothers, architects, have recently established offices at 580 Market Street, San Francisco.

Haws Model No. 7

Complete description of all HAWS Models is contained in our Catalog "K" which will be mailed to you upon request.

HAWS SANITARY DRINKING FAUCET COMPANY 1808 HARMON ST. BERKELEY, CAL. U.S.A.

Ornamental Grilled Gates to Dining Room, Enlarged Clift Hotel, San Francisco. Schultze & Weaver, Architects

ALL ornamental iron and bronze in the Clift Hotel addition was executed by us.

FEDERAL ORNAMENTAL IRON & BRONZE COMPANY

SIXTEENTH STREET AND SAN BRUNO AVE. - SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. TELEPHONE MARKET 1011

ANOTHER REASON WHY BUTTONLATH CAN GUARANTEE A GOOD JOB

He'll never butt against your walls . . . but he could if they were BUTTONLATHED

MANY a good job of plastering or stucco has failed because of lack of structural strength in the walls. Plaster and stucco, being perfectly rigid, cannot adjust themselves to the diagonal strains which occur in weak walls that are not properly braced.

BUTTONLATH is not designed to take the place of sound construction in a wall, but recent tests in the Osborne Laboratories prove that a diagonal strain of 5500 pounds is required to cause appreciable damage in a standard wall finished with cement stucco over BUTTONLATH. Only wood sheathing, among all the types of construction used in this test, showed an approximate bracing strength.

Actual Laboratory Conditions may Never be Duplicated on one of your Jobs

BUT, some of the conditions under which twenty million yards of BUTTONLATH has stood up and given a good account of itself during the last twelve years may be duplicated any day in your work, and you will find it a great satisfaction to know that you have built into your walls a material of such bracing strength that a good job of plastering or stucco can be guaranteed, where BUTTONLATH is used according to specifications. . . . . The BUTTONLATH Manufacturing Co., corner Vernon and Boyle Avenues, Los Angeles, California.

Are you making use of BUTTONLATH'S *Free Inspection Service? You will find it a Great Protection*

SIERRA
Hollow Gypsum
TILE

For non-bearing partitions and stairway enclosures in fireproof construction. Fireproof; non-conductor of heat and sound; easy to cut; light in weight, reducing dead load; economical in price and handling cost; has high salvage value. Let us send you details.

NEW L. A. PAPER MFG. CO. BUILDING

Above is pictured the new home of the Los Angeles Paper Manufacturing Company at Alhambra Blvd. and San Pablo Streets, Los Angeles, recently completed.

The general offices of the company are now located in this building and through increased production are better able to keep up with the rapidly increasing demand for El Rey roofing products.

* * *

BETTER BATHROOM DISPLAY OPENED

A complete display of guaranteed bathrooms at different prices, showing the principal types of plumbing fixtures and the newest effects in colored tile, has just been opened by the Washington Iron Works of Los Angeles in the new Hollywood Building Material Exhibit, 6916 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles.

"As today's bathrooms are much more elaborate than those of a few years ago," explained G. B. Schneider, general manager of Washington Iron Works, "we have reflected the latest trends in design by using unique tile effects. Some of the bathrooms in the exhibit are brilliantly colored. Others reflect simple, dignified beauty. The tile used was made in Los Angeles by the American Encaustic Tile Co. and is representative of the latest modes."

According to the management of the Hollywood Building Material Exhibit, many interested visitors have visited the bathroom display since the opening. It should be particularly interesting to the architects of Southern California who have the opportunity of paying a visit to the exhibit.

* * *

OIL HEATING—WHAT IT MEANS TO THE ARCHITECT

The above is the title of an interesting and instructive booklet on Oil Heating, from the architect's point of view, which is offered by the Oil-O-Matic of California. A copy will gladly be forwarded by addressing either of the following offices of the company: 135 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, or 576 Grand Avenue, Oakland.

Oil-O-Matic of California is headed by Mr. Raymond F. Bierbaum, and are Bay district sales distributors for the Williams Oil-O-Matic Heating Corporation, Bloomington, Ill., producers of Automatic Oil Burners.

The booklet offered is especially prepared for A. I. A. file, and is most comprehensive, containing much valuable information on the subject.

* * *

KOHLER CO. EXHIBIT

Announcement is made by the Kohler Co. that a direct factory branch has been opened at 1100 Santa Fe Avenue, Los Angeles, in charge of Mr. T. G. Otis. A display room, showing Kohler of Kohler Plumbing Fixtures, has also been opened at 2212 West 7th St., Los Angeles, which architects and builders are invited to inspect.

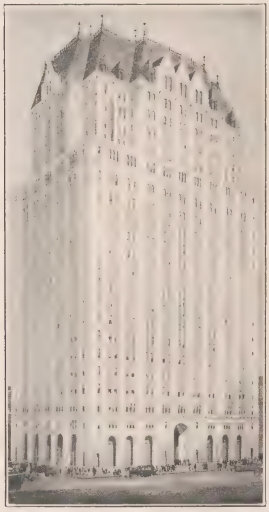
RAYMOND GRANITE CO.
RAYMOND GRANITE

Trade Mark Registered

Rich!
Dignified!
Everlasting!
The ideal
building
stone—

RAYMOND
GRANITE

RAYMOND GRANITE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
CONTRACTORS
GRANITE · STONE · BUILDING · MEMORIAL
3 POTRERO AVENUE, SAN FRANCISCO
1350 PALMETTO STREET, LOS ANGELES



Hunter Dulin Building, San Francisco
Old Mission Portland Cement
used in its construction

A Dominant Architectural Achievement

is the $5,000,000 Hunter Dulin Bldg.* in San Francisco's skyscraper district. The rapid pace of its construction was facilitated by the delivery of

Old Mission Portland Cement

"Sound as a Bell"

in paper sacks, which were slashed open and emptied instantly.

Old Mission "quality vigilance" assures a superior product at the price of ordinary brands.

Old Mission Portland Cement Company

Manufacturers of
Old Mission Portland Cement and
Old Mission PLASTIK WATERTITE Portland Cement
Standard Oil Building · San Francisco

*Schulze & Weaver, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Architects; H. J. Brunnier, San Francisco, Consulting Engineer; Lindgren & Swinerton, Inc., San Francisco, Contractors.

PROVEN 12 YEARS

Architects now Specify it

DRI SEAL

TRADE NAME REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

REINFORCING and SEALING OIL

YOUR painting contractor undoubtedly uses DRI SEAL in his priming paints but to *INSURE* all the benefits that this reinforcing oil affords . . . specify it as it SHOULD BE USED . . . ALWAYS "50-50 with pure paints for priming, both Exterior and Interior." Send for folder.

The Dri Seal Company, 1903-13 Alhambra Ave.
Los Angeles, California

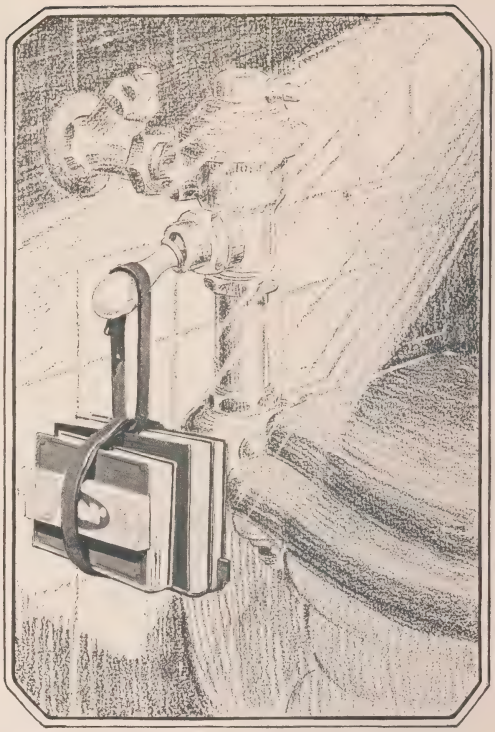
For Sealing in Pitch, stopping suction and waterproofing Stucco!

PACIFIC·COAST ARCHITECT

VOLUME XXX · SEPTEMBER · 1926 · NUMBER THREE

PRICE 50 CENTS

You can hold a Sloan Valve down but you can't hold a Sloan Valve open



Volumes of books but *not* volumes of water

THE non-hold-open feature is found exclusively in the Sloan Valve. This feature, in a valve embodying the highest quality of materials and workmanship results in a combined initial and upkeep cost so low as to demand first consideration in matters of economy. In fact, without this vital non-hold-open feature, maximum economy is impossible.

Make This Test When You Select Flushing Equipment

First—Press the handle of Sloan Valve in any direction. Hold it—or let it go. In either case, the Sloan Valve delivers a fixed amount of water—just the right amount for a complete flush—but no more!

Second—Try this same experiment with any other valve. Not one has this automatic feature which saves building-owners hundreds of dollars in reduced water-bills.

SLOAN VALVE CO.

CHICAGO

WITH BRANCHES IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE BUILDING REVIEW

VOLUME XXX · SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES · SEPTEMBER · 1926 · NUMBER THREE

CONTENTS

Sermons in Cast Stone . . . . . *Harris Allen, A.I.A.* 9
The New Temple Emanu-El of San Francisco . . . *Rabbi Louis I. Newman* 15
Building a Temple . . . . . *Arthur Brown, Jr., A.I.A.* 31
Editorial 47
San Francisco Architectural Club Notes . . . . . *J. H. Devitt* 51
Personal Glimpses 53
Index of Advertisers 75

ILLUSTRATIONS

Temple Emanu-El, San Francisco. Bakewell & Brown and Sylvain Schnaittacher, Associated Architects

Temple Emanu-El . . . . . *Cover*
Temple Emanu-El 11
Temple Emanu-El from Lake Street . . . 12
Temple Emanu-El from Arguello Boulevard 13
Plans, Temple Emanu-El 14
Longitudinal Section, Temple Emanu-El . 16
Elevation on Arguello Boulevard 17
Main Portal from Atrium, Temple Emanu-El 18
Main Portal to Atrium, Temple Emanu-El 19
Arguello Boulevard Entrance to Atrium 20
Pylon and Fountain in Atrium 21
Temple Porch, Temple Emanu-El . . . 22
Temple Porch from Atrium 23
Cloister Gate, Temple Emanu-El . . . 24
Narthex Entrance, Temple Emanu-El . 24
Narthex, Temple Emanu-El 25
Cloister, Temple Emanu-El 26
Interior of Temple Emanu-El 27
Ciborium, Temple Emanu-El 28
Ciborium, Temple Emanu-El 29

First Congregational Church, Oakland, California. John Galen Howard and Associates, Architects

First Congregational Church 33
Floor Plans, First Congregational Church 34
Campanile, First Congregational Church . 35
Detail of Entrance Porch, First Congregational Church 36
Facade of Auditorium, First Congregational Church 37
Church Offices 38
Auditorium and Campanile, First Congregational Church 38
Panel over Porch, Sculpture by Robert Howard, First Congregational Church . 39
Side Entrance to Auditorium, First Congregational Church 40
Side Entrance to Church Offices, First Congregational Church 41
Choir and Organ Screen, First Congregational Church 42
Interior of Auditorium, First Congregational Church 43

Sketch of San Juan de Dios, Mexico City, by H. A. Schary 45

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for the Architect, Contractor and Home Builder
Published by the Western States Publishing Corporation

HARRIS ALLEN, A. I. A., EDITOR — J. LESLIE MEEK, GENERAL MANAGER
NED BRYDONE-JACK, MANAGER SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OFFICE

Address all communications to BUSINESS OFFICE, 703 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. Telephone Kearny 7794
Price, mailed flat to any address in United States, Mexico or Cuba, $4.00 a year; single copies, 50c; to Canada, $5.00 a year; foreign countries, $6.00 a year. Entered at the Post Office in San Francisco as second-class matter

EASTERN REPRESENTATIVES: JOHN D. ROSS, 608 OTIS BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
WILLIAM D. WARD, TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY

LOS ANGELES: 1617 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, PHONE EMPIRE 2267

Design by William Mooser, Jr.

MILLER & PLUEGER, *Architects* — A. QUANDT & SONS, *Painters and Decorators*

Another Beautiful Effect in Ceilings

Created by a delightful design on a background of stained CALIFORNIA REDWOOD

THE CEILING of the display room of the Dodge Motor Car Company, San Francisco, is lovely with its broad expanse of Redwood. The wood is treated with a soft gray-tan stain and the massive beams are broadly stenciled.

Here again Redwood's values are well illustrated. The ceiling is 42 feet by 120 feet. So it is important that the wood be light but strong.

Its softness aids materially where the hand-hewn effect is desired. And for balconies and decorative railings it is the finest of all woods. Easy to work, stays put, and is durable even without the protection of paint. For detailed information about Redwood and its uses, write our Architectural Service Bureau. We will gladly furnish data and assistance of any available type.

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD ASSOCIATION · DEPT. 79
24 CALIFORNIA STREET · SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

California Redwood

PACIFIC · COAST · ARCHITECT
WITH · WHICH · IS INCORPORATED · THE · BUILDING · REVIEW

VOLUME XXX · SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES · SEPTEMBER 1926 · NUMBER THREE

SERMONS IN CAST STONE

[BY HARRIS ALLEN, A. I. A.]

MUCH has been written condemning the insincerity of modern architecture as regards the use of materials in exterior design; and, to some extent, interior treatment as well. That there is an uncomfortable foundation of truth in this attitude cannot be denied, although "sincerity" can be carried to an extreme that becomes absurd. The use of concrete to cover a steel frame is certainly quite as legitimate as the application of plaster to a masonry wall, providing it is not "ornamented" with shallow lines purporting to be the joints of stone construction.

The two buildings illustrated herewith are, to all intents and purposes, solid masses of masonry, but this is far from being a matter of mere surface appearance. That the stone of these walls is poured instead of cut, and that it has its ferruginous element in articulated rather than veinous form, makes no vital difference. What does count, is the essentially sincere use of material and the architectural unity of design and construction.

The Temple Emanu-El is one of the great monuments of San Francisco—perhaps the greatest. Designed in the spirit of the Byzantine branch of Romanesque architecture, it is obvious to the student of architecture that the building is by no means adapted from some ancient masterpiece; as Mr. Brown says in his interesting article printed elsewhere in this issue, "it is a straightforward and sincere development of the requirements of the program." Unquestionably the designers profited by close and sympathetic study of Sancta Sophia's superb dome and mighty masses of entourage. But where the Constantinople dome seems to brood, this modern dome

appears to float. To achieve such an effect, a great golden bubble, lofty, soaring, in the sky, and still to preserve a feeling of architectural unity with the solid substance of its substructure, comes little short of being a triumph.

While the dome is the crowning glory of the composition, many other features merit mention. The various projecting elements not only bear their parts in building up a splendid, vigorous silhouette, but the relationships of materials and colors, tile roofs, crisply modeled cornices, broad wall surfaces, massive buttresses, window traceries, have been so carefully proportioned that a constant play of light and shade and color prevents any suggestion of bald austerity.

It was a happy thought that inspired the entrance court, or Atrium. Its emotional and traditional appeal need not be considered in this paper, although their connection with true architecture is intimate. The technique of its treatment is flawless; not in the least hackneyed, perfectly in scale, and in harmony with the style of the Temple, it is difficult to imagine how this could be improved as an approach, a connecting unit, a feature impressive and beautiful in itself, admirably suited to its esthetic and practical functions. In this court can be appreciated best the exceptional quality of the sculptural and other detail, the work of Edgar Walter and Robert Howard (about whom I shall have more to say later). This work not only shows an unusual grasp of the traditional, symbolic character requisite for such ornament, but also a crispness of modeling hardly to be found even in cut stone—probably secured by finishing the cast work with careful hand tooling.

The low arcades of the Atrium "build up" to the Temple by a skilfully graded series of breaks—pylons (boldly conceived, extremely interesting), stair pavilions, buttresses. The main portal of the Temple, thus framed, is a virile and strikingly original composition. The powerful, projecting porch, the richly framed niche sheltering its symbolic lamp, and the crowning Tablets of the Law, all form a definite unit in design, which conveys the proper impression of authority, magnificence, aspiration.

Within the Temple, one finds a contrast between the sumptuous, glowing Narthex—or vestibule—and the great, quiet auditorium, which is so impressive as to be almost startling. The effect of these unbroken curves of dull ivory-toned plaster sweeping majestically from wall to wall—almost from floor to floor—is that of the utmost dignity, power, peace. I cannot agree with any suggestions for decoration of these walls. Where should it begin? Where end? The Stanford Memorial Chapel is a sad object lesson of the results of unrestrained decoration. Let us

[Concluded on page 49]

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
BAKEWELL AND BROWN AND SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

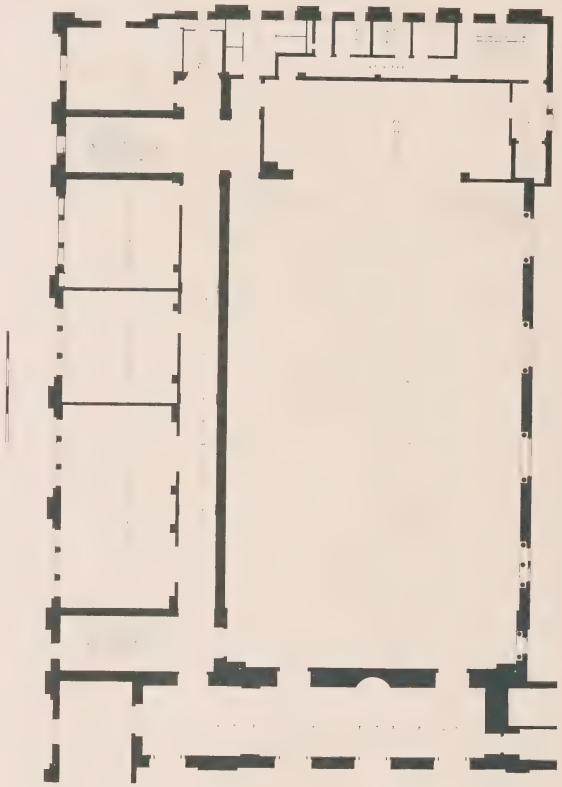
Photo by August Peterson

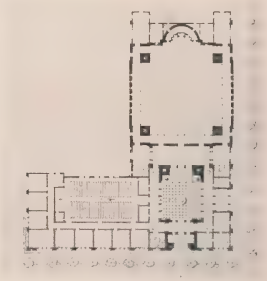
TEMPLE EMANU-EL FROM LAKE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
BAKEWELL AND BROWN AND SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

Photo by Faxon Atherton

TEMPLE EMANU-EL FROM ARGUELLO BOULEVARD, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
BAKEWELL AND BROWN AND SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

Photo by Faxon Atherton

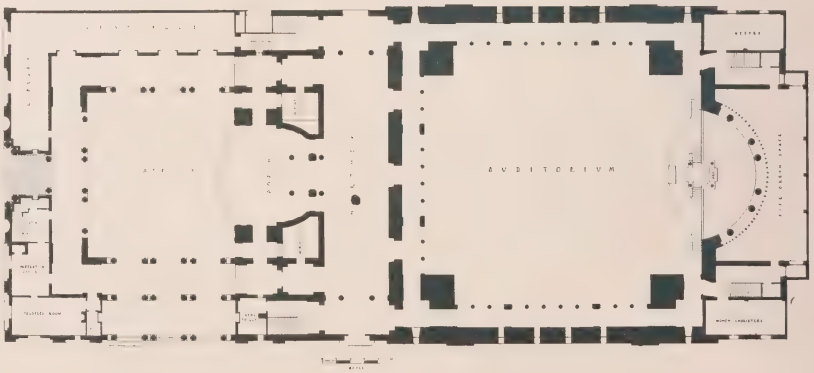




ABOVE—KEY PLAN

LEFT—MAIN FLOOR PLAN
OF TEMPLE HOUSE

BELOW—MAIN FLOOR PLAN OF
AUDITORIUM AND ATRIUM



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
BAKEWELL AND BROWN AND SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

THE NEW TEMPLE EMANU-EL OF SAN FRANCISCO

[BY RABBI LOUIS I. NEWMAN]

THE new Temple Emanu-El of San Francisco is one of the four or five most interesting synagogue buildings in the world. In Florence is perhaps the most attractive European Jewish house of worship. In the United States, the Temple (Congregation Tifereth Israel) of Cleveland, Ohio, is one of the outstanding ecclesiastical buildings of the country. An article in the "Architectural Forum" (November, 1925) by Richard R. Stanwood describes this structure. In Detroit, Congregation Beth El, and in Chicago, Isaiah Temple, are of the new and fine synagogues. Temple Emanu-El of New York City, which recently sold its historic home on Fifth avenue at Forty-third street, contemplates the erection of a new building on the site of the old Astor Estate at Sixty-fifth street and Fifth avenue. The last decade has witnessed the rise of several remarkable temple buildings throughout the United States. It is a significant epoch in the history of American Israel. Descriptive of this Renaissance is an article by Lewis Mumford, entitled "Towards a Modern Synagogue Architecture," in the "Menorah Journal" (June, 1925); Louis Lozowick has illustrated the essay with five drawings portraying the Rodeph Shalom Synagogue of Philadelphia; the Euclid Avenue Temple, Cleveland; the Temple B'nai Abraham, Newark; Temple Emanu-El, San Francisco; Temple Tifereth Israel, Cleveland. Not only the Reform group, but the Orthodox and Conservative Jews of America have erected beautiful structures. Thus in Brooklyn, Cleveland and New York, the so-called "Jewish Center" is to be found, not strictly Jewish in its architectural design, but highly important as a focus for Jewish communal, religious and cultural life.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL OF SAN FRANCISCO

Temple Emanu-El of San Francisco is an old and distinguished congregation. Its first edifice was built on old Broadway in 1850, soon after the formation of the congregation by the Jewish '49ers. In 1864 the splendid Sutter Street Temple was built, the cornerstone of which was recently discovered and opened up. In 1906 the Sutter Street Temple was damaged by fire in the great earthquake and conflagration; it was repaired and reconsecrated in 1907. In 1925 the congregation left its Sutter street home, and on April 16, 1926, dedicated its present house of worship.

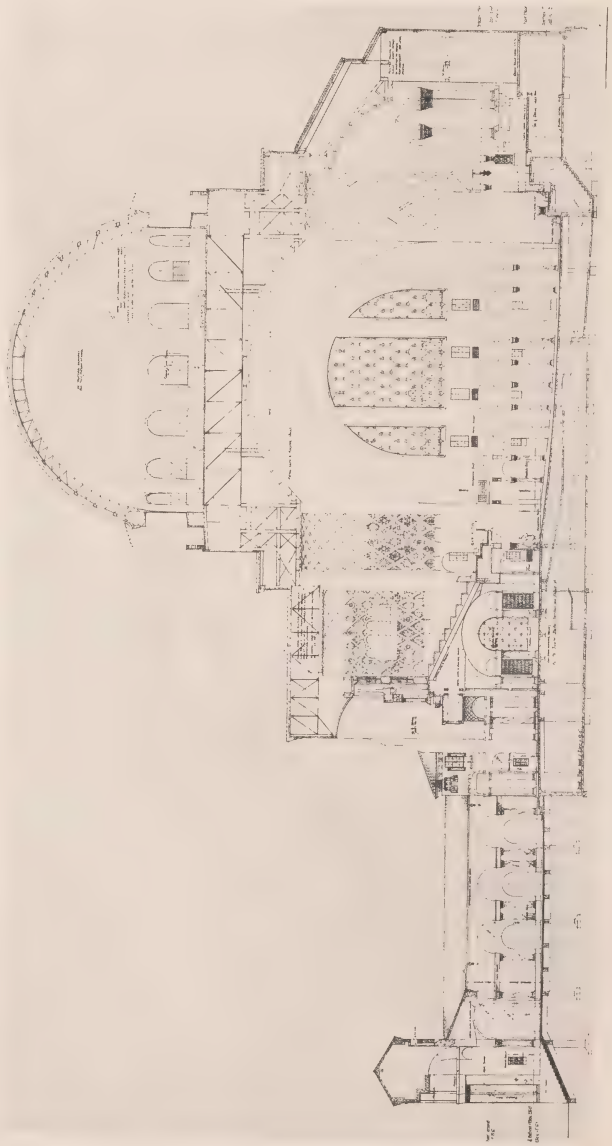
The new Temple at Arguello boulevard and Lake street is the work of the associated architects, the late Sylvain Schnaittacher, John Bakewell and Arthur Brown, Jr., with B. R. Maybeck and G. Albert Lansburgh, consulting architects. Mr. Henry L. Mayer is President of the Temple and Mr. Louis Bloch, chairman of the Building Committee. At the present writing only the Temple edifice itself has been completed; the so-called Temple House or Activities Building is in process of construction, and, it is hoped, will be ready for occupancy by January, 1927. Three buildings, the Temple proper, the Administrative Building and the Temple House, constitute the new home of Congregation Emanu-El.

The style of architecture is Levantine, representing a fusion of the architectural styles of Asia Minor, Palestine and the Mediterranean world, based upon a Byzantine-Roman tradition. The architects are to be congratulated upon their choice of this style. Too many ancient and modern synagogues have avoided any distinctively Jewish motif, but have sought to adapt themselves overmuch to the dominant architectural style of the environment. Thus the Synagogue at Petrograd, completed in 1893, resembles a Russian building; the Touro Synagogue at Newport, R. I., built in 1763, is scarcely distinguishable from any typical Colonial building; Temple Israel, New York, built in 1922, is a Renaissance structure; the Spanish-Portuguese Synagogue on Central Park West, the Synagogue at Charleston, S. C., built in 1840, Temple Beth El of Detroit and numerous others are patterned after Greek temples. For a long time a favorite style among Jews was the Spanish Moorish, which Temple Emanu-El of New York and the Sutter Street Temple of San Francisco with others followed. Temple Rodeph Shalom of Pittsburgh suggests the great Sancta Sophia Mosque of Constantinople. The dome has been often used in Jewish buildings, but not until recent years has it won widespread favor. Temple Tifereth Israel of Cleveland and Isaiah Temple of Chicago were its most important examples, until the completion of the new Temple Emanu-El. In seeking for a style which would be adapted to the California setting and at the same time express in unmistakable terms the concept of a Jewish house of prayer, the architects selected the Levantine style with its great central dome motif. The result has been a felicitous blending of styles, namely, the Levantine and the Spanish California Mission. No one looking upon the Temple can for a moment doubt that it is a synagogue. It stands forth as a monument of American art, and at the same time as a unique and historic innovation in the development of a distinctive synagogue architecture. It is an advance upon the Cleveland Temple in the fact that the dome is apparently lifted high; the eye soars upward almost as if the dome were a Gothic spire.

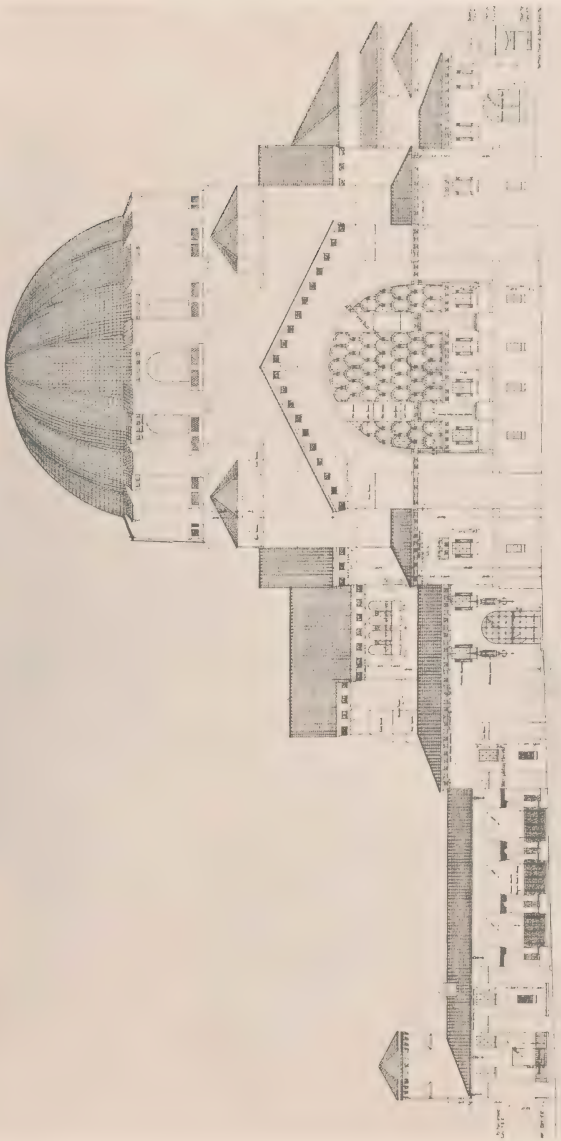
ENTRANCE AND TEMPLE COURT

The worshiper enters the Temple group through a monumental arch or gateway which opens into the Temple

[Continued on page 55]



LONGITUDINAL SECTION, TEMPLE EMANU-EL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
BAKEWELL AND BROWN AND SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS



ELEVATION ON ARGUELLO BOULEVARD, TEMPLE EMANU-EL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
BAKEWELL AND BROWN AND SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

MAIN PORTAL FROM ATRIUM, TEMPLE EMANU-EL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
BAKEWELL AND BROWN AND SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

Photo by Ewing Atherton

MAIN PORTAL TO ATRIUM, TEMPLE EMANU-EL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
BAKEWELL AND BROWN AND SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

Photo by Faxon Atherton

ARGUELLO BOULEVARD ENTRANCE TO ATRIUM, TEMPLE EMANU-EL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
BAKEWELL AND BROWN AND SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

PYLON AND FOUNTAIN IN ATRIUM, TEMPLE EMANU-EL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
BAKEWELL AND BROWN AND SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

Photo by Paxton Johnson

TEMPLE PORCH, TEMPLE EMANU-EL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. BAKEWELL AND BROWN AND SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

Photos by August Peterson

TEMPLE PORCH FROM ATRIUM, TEMPLE EMANU-EL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
BAKEWELL AND BROWN AND SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

CLOISTER GATE (LEFT); NARTHEX ENTRANCE (RIGHT); TEMPLE EMANU-EL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
BAKEWELL AND BROWN AND SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

Photos by August Peterson

NARTHEX, TEMPLE EMANU-EL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
BAKEWELL AND BROWN AND SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

CLOISTER, TEMPLE EMANU-EL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
BAKEWELL AND BROWN AND SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

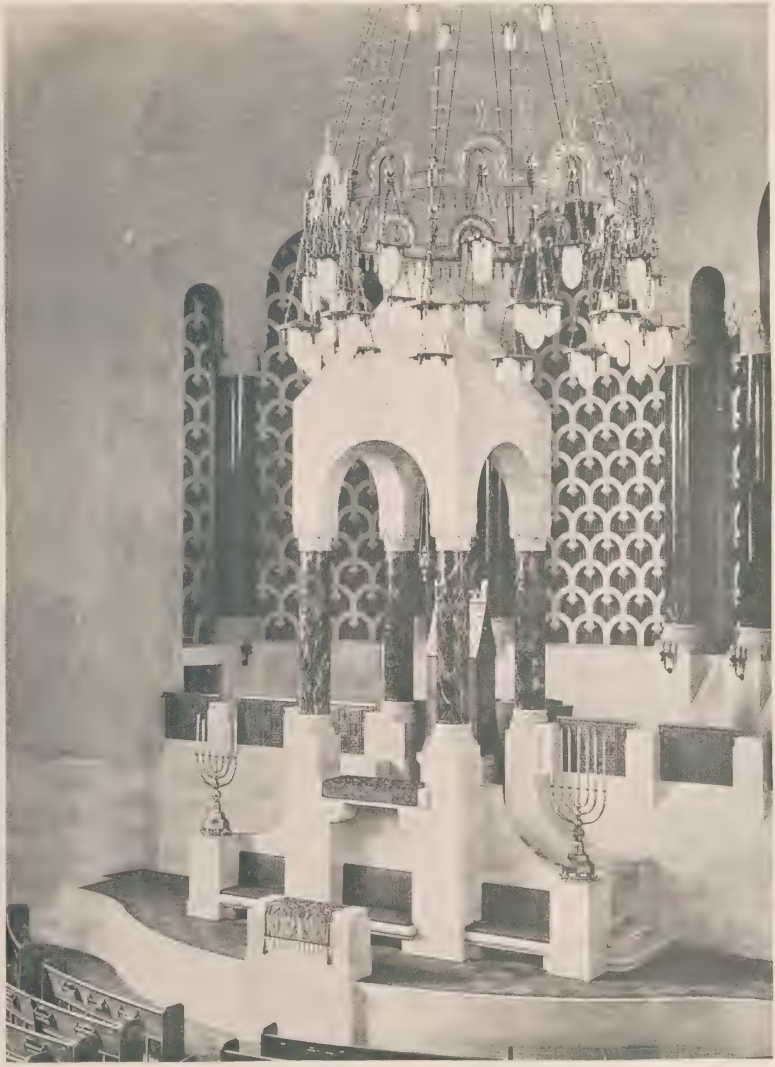
Photo by Gabriel Moulin

INTERIOR OF TEMPLE EMANU-EL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
BAKEWELL AND BROWN AND SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

Photo by Gabriel Moulin

CIBORIUM, TEMPLE EMANU-EL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
BAKEWELL AND BROWN AND SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

Photo by Faxon Atherton



CIBORIUM, TEMPLE EMANU-EL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
BAKEWELL AND BROWN AND SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

Photo by August Peter son

Temple Emanu-El, San Francisco. Bakewell & Brown, Architects; Sylvain Schnaittacher and G. Albert Lansburgh, Associates

The cloister is floored in red Promenade tile of Moresque design. The flower pots, of glazed Terra-Cotta, are also a product of this company.

GLADDING · McBEAN · & · CO.

General Office: 660 Market Street, San Francisco

Los Angeles Office: 621 South Hope Street
Portland Office: U. S. National Bank Building

Seattle Office: Dexter Horton Building
Oakland Office: Twenty-second and Market Streets

BUILDING A TEMPLE

[BY ARTHUR BROWN, JR., A.I.A.]

A WORK of art should explain itself and the emotions which it arouses should be direct impressions. It is not exactly the role of one directly involved in the production of an artistic creation to express an appreciation of its character. This should rather be the work of a sympathetic spectator to whom the language of architecture has a definite appeal and who can express his impressions in the medium of words.

However, I myself have always been very curious to know what has been going on in the minds of those who create, and I have in my library a whole shelf of books of biography and memoirs of famous artists, and I find it a most absorbing source of interest to read the discussions of the whys and wherefors of great works.

Charles Garnier, after the completion of the Opera in Paris, wrote his impressions, which read like a romance, and are invaluable as a guide to anyone undertaking a similar venture.

To try to discover from their own testimony, as well as from the results of their labors, what has led men to act in certain ways, is one of the objects of historical study. This method is very fruitful in the study of the various arts and sciences.

Some account of the genesis and development of the Temple may therefore be of interest to you whose house of worship it is, and who have made sacrifices that it may be a worthy structure.

When the committee was first formed and the architects called in, my colleagues and myself, the ideas of what form the Temple should take were very hazy. The committee had a plot of land and they knew that they wanted a sumptuous building. They also had hanging over them the very humdrum necessity that even with the self-sacrifice of the members of the congregation, there was a limit to the amount of money to be spent, and only with greatest care could the funds available be made to house suitably all the congregation activities.

The program, however, was clear enough and was the expression of many years of experience at the old Synagogue on Sutter street and the hopes and dreams that were there inspired.

The dominating need was, of course, a great auditorium to seat not less than 1700 people, and to be clothed in as glorious form as the funds would permit. In the second place was to be a Temple House, hardly less important in the eyes of the Rabbi and the trustees, to include another auditorium of about half the capacity of the great Temple itself, and 25 Sunday school class rooms. The Temple House was to have also a vast recreation hall for the children and accommodation for the social gatherings of the grown-ups.

In addition to these elements was to be a third group to house those who have to do with the religious and administrative work of the congregation, the Rabbi's study, the Cantor's study, the board room of the directors, with the secretaries' office and the library. Accompanying all this, of course, were a quantity of accessories, vestries for the choir, store rooms, et cetera.

The general distribution of these elements as you now see them was adopted because no other suggested arrangement seemed to present such possibilities both from a decorative point of view and from that of convenience.

The cloistered court preceding the great mass of the body of the Temple afforded a marvelous chance to attain a powerful contrast and play of masses. It appealed also as a very desirable transition from the outside world to the seclusion of the House of God. The low buildings of the cloister provide the necessary space for the library and the administrative offices. The placing of the Sunday school with its auditorium enveloped by the schoolrooms comes as a natural consequence in the grouping of the major masses.

After these preliminary steps a number of puzzling questions arose—What construction material would be best? What general type of architecture would be appropriate and financially possible? What steps should be taken to ensure good acoustics? Should the floor of the Temple slope? Should there be pews or folding seats? And dozens of other limiting conditions.

After the first sketches of the masses involved were made, it became apparent that the group was to be of very imposing dimensions (the volume included in this auditorium is considerably greater than that of the Paris Opera House) and that great caution would have to be used not to exceed a reasonable sum in the cost of construction.

After careful consideration it was decided to abandon the idea of such sumptuous materials as cut granite or marble for the execution of the fabric, and to adopt steel and concrete, which insure stability and permanence without the staggering cost of solid masonry. This type of construction also brought up visions of those superb monuments in the Levant—such as Sancta Sophia in Constantinople—which have that Southern flavor which seems to touch a sympathetic chord in those that live in California. I might say at this point that, although the Temple may suggest Byzantine models, it is not a pastiche or plagiarism in any way, but is a straight forward and sincere development of the requirements of the program.

I feel confident that the captious modernistic critic, although he may find faults in the result, will find little in the spirit of its design for his sincere disapproval.

These conclusions set the palette of our design; the elements of the composition began to define themselves, great walls of simple plaster, columns, arch forms, low tile roofs, the splendid dome motive, and all that goes with these to enhance their decorative values and to glorify their form. Of all architectural forms yet imagined by the mind of man, the dome is, I feel very strongly, the most superb, the most noble and most deeply inspiring. There are other forms of great and imposing beauty, Gothic spires, Roman basilicas, great temples, but the dome surpasses them all in impressive nobility and beauty. It is most appropriately used when men wish to give material form to their most exalted sentiments. The Near East has many beautiful domes—in fact, it was in Persia that the dome on pendentives was first conceived, and it was slowly developed in the lands about the Mediterranean until its culmination in Sancta Sophia, which many keen critics consider the high-water mark of antique art. The composition was established, and the work of development was the joyful work of the artist. The masses were proportioned and pulled and twisted (on paper, of course) in very much the way that a sculptor works, the parts subordinated to the whole, the details planned to contribute to the general effect and at the same time to be interesting in themselves. Unity, harmony, rhythm, appropriateness, these were the aims always present in our minds. The result is a work of a distinctly religious character. Just why this is so I shall leave to some one more skilled in psychological analysis. After the majestic form of the dome with its four great arches had been set, the forms of the tracery of the windows, the fish scale leads, the minor arches of the galler-

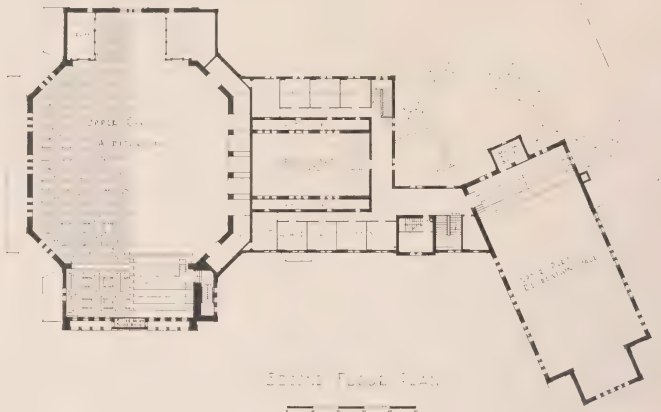
[Concluded on page 63]

RICHLY DECORATED CEILINGS

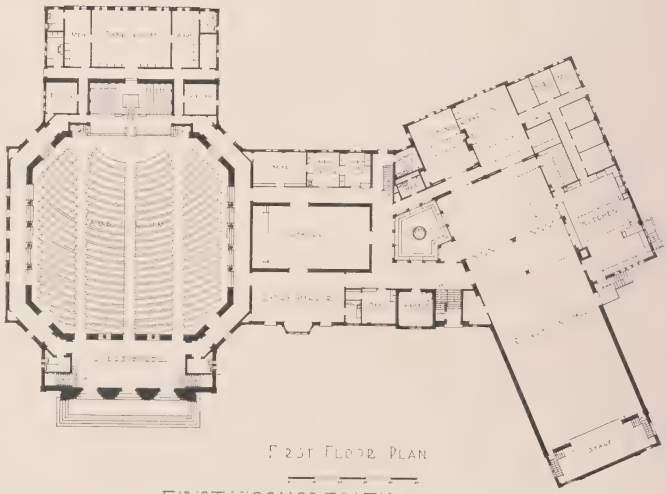
are coming into vogue rapidly. As sumptuous Oriental rugs give elegance to an ordinary dwelling, even more will the skillful treatment of color and design on a ceiling give distinction and beauty to an otherwise severely plain room. In such a case the proper execution of the decorative work is most important. The ceiling here shown is of California redwood, 40x120 feet, and is in the display room of the Dodge Motor Car Company, San Francisco. Miller & Pflueger, Architects; A. Quandt & Sons, Painters and Decorators [Since 1885], 374 Guerrero Street, San Francisco

Quandt quality is available for the small job as well as the large.
Our operations are State-wide

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA. JOHN GALEN HOWARD AND ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
JOHN GALEN HOWARD & ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
JOHN GALEN HOWARD & ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS

CAMPANILE, FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
JOHN GALEN HOWARD AND ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS

Photo by Waters & Hasson

DETAIL OF ENTRANCE PORCH, FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
JOHN GALEN HOWARD AND ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS

Photo by Watert & Hainlin

FACADE OF AUDITORIUM, FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
JOHN GALEN HOWARD AND ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS

Photo by Watkins & Hamlin

Photos by Waters & Hainlin CHURCH OFFICES (LEFT); AUDITORIUM AND CAMPANILE (RIGHT); FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
JOHN GALEN HOWARD AND ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS

PANEL OVER PORCH, SCULPTURE BY ROBERT HOWARD, FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
JOHN GALEN HOWARD AND ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS

Photo by Waters & Hamlin

SIDE ENTRANCE TO AUDITORIUM, FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
JOHN GALEN HOWARD AND ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS

Photo by Waters & Hamlin

SIDE ENTRANCE TO CHURCH OFFICES, FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
JOHN GALEN HOWARD AND ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS

Photo by Watere & Hamlin

CHOIR AND ORGAN SCREEN, FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
JOHN GALEN HOWARD AND ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS

Photo by Waters & Hamlin

INTERIOR OF AUDITORIUM, FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
JOHN GALEN HOWARD AND ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS

SONOMA COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, PETALUMA, CALIFORNIA — H. H. WINNER CO., ARCHITECTS

DIGNITY and PERMANENCE with ECONOMY

using Architectural Terra Cotta

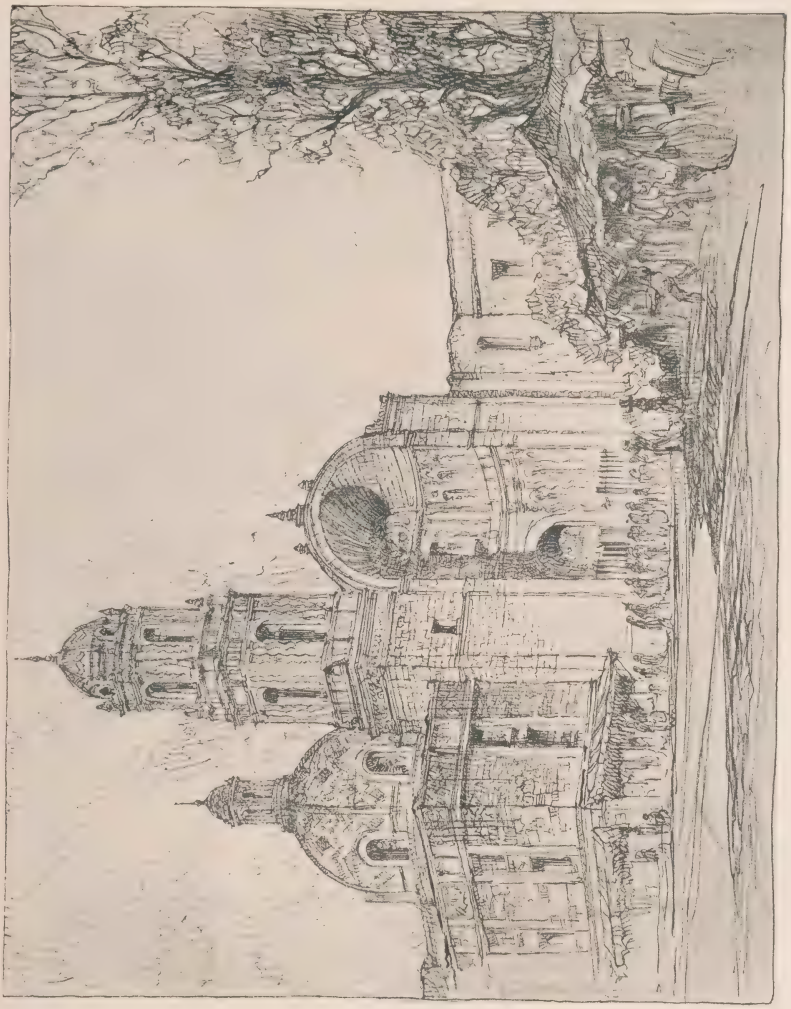
A MARKED ADDITION to the architecture of the city, the Sonoma County National Bank of Petaluma, California, stands out as a monument to the farsightedness of its directors. In Architectural Terra Cotta they found a material reasonable in first cost, low in upkeep, beautiful in color and texture and of unsurpassed permanence.

N · CLARK · & · SONS

MANUFACTURERS

116 Natoma Street, San Francisco, Calif. · Factory: West Alameda, Calif.

1106 Detwiler Building, Los Angeles, Calif.



SKETCH OF SAN JUAN DE DIOS, MEXICO CITY, BY H. A. SCHARY

TEMPLE EMANU-EL

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Russell & Alpaugh, *Architects* — MacDonald & Kahn, *General Contractors*

Tiltz Engineering & Equipment Co., *Ventilating Contractors*

THIS beautiful edifice dedicated to the Jewish faith in Los Angeles is heated by a battery of four large PAYNE GAS FURNACES, the washed warm air being delivered to all parts of the building by means of a motor-driven blower. The congregation is pleased with the heating system in every way —heating results, first cost and cost of operation.

Fifteen other churches, thirty-one theatres and several other miscellaneous large buildings similarly heated this year

PAYNE FURNACE & SUPPLY CO.

[INCORPORATED]

338 FOOTHILL ROAD, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

Branch office: 2247 GROVE STREET, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

Agencies in all principal Pacific Coast Cities. Names furnished upon request

·EDITORIAL·

Church Architecture

THE sensational press—and most of it is sensational—gives the impression that society is in a very dangerous state. Headlines proclaim scandal, law breaking, crime.

Little space is devoted to the announcement of a new church building. The real estate page may, perhaps, publish a sketch, sandwiched between a store and a theater. It hardly ranks as "news."

But churches do keep on going up, and each new church building, regardless of creed or tenet means a growth, a stretching out, of those tentacles or roots upon which our whole social structure is planted. The power of a single congregation may not be noticeable—although it has been known to change the policy of a whole community; but the accumulated force exerted quietly and steadily by a number of congregations is a very powerful factor in preserving the safety and decency and fundamental respect for law which characterize any live, growing community.

Furthermore, it is a fact, that needs no longer to be argued, that the influence produced, both upon its own communicants and upon the community at large, by a beautiful church building is uplifting, inspiring. A rightly designed church possesses a "religious atmosphere," conducive to devotion; there is a subtle influence in the noble proportions, the dignity of design, to which we humans are peculiarly susceptible.

The Temple Emanu-El of San Francisco, and the First Congregational Church of Oakland, illustrated in this issue, are very notable examples of these fundamental truths. Judged by all our standards, their architecture is fine; it is distinctly religious in character; and both congregations have established what might be called a social "plant" or factory to supply to its members of all ages a means for developing the qualities of better citizenship, not so well provided, as yet, by any other kind of organization.

* * *

Architectural Scholarships

A MOVEMENT has been started to raise $40,000.00 among Alumni of the Architectural Department of the University of California, to provide for scholarships. The reputation of this school has spread far beyond the confines of the State. Its graduates have become widely scattered; and wherever they are, they have produced a strong effect upon the architecture of their environment. Most of them, doubtless, have prospered during our era of great building activity; and it will be a fine tribute to their Alma Mater to join in creating this fund. The value of the department, to the University and to the public generally, will be so much the greater.

* * *

Importance of the Building Industry

ACCORDING to the U. S. Department of Commerce, it is only recently that the production of buildings of all types, that produce a more or less fixed structure or alteration of natural topography, has been clearly recognized as a single industry.

Six billion dollars is a reasonable estimate of what the nation is spending for construction each year. In value of product the industry ranks considerably over the automobile industry—the largest manufacturing industry, and about on a par with railway operating receipts. It underlies the whole economic organization of the country. Living standards, health, education, progress as a whole are largely dependent upon it. The investment of capital for future income, corporate and individual, is to a very great extent involved in construction.

It behooves the building industry to justify these great responsibilities by its integrity and efficiency.

* * *

San Francisco Safety Week

ONE of the few worth while "Weeks" celebrated during the year, with a definite purpose behind it and accomplishing much good in promoting sober thought for the betterment of our fellow man, is Safety Week, which was held in San Francisco during the week of September 4th.

Under the auspices of the Society of Safety Engineers of California, the International Mine Rescue and First Aid Contests were held, also the fourth annual California Industrial First Aid Contests. Separate sessions were held by the Construction Section; a report on the interesting developments of these sessions will be contained in the October issue of this journal.

All of the departmental sessions were held in the Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, and accident prevention covering almost every industry was discussed.

Theo. H. Davies Co. Building, Honolulu, T. H. L. C. Mullgardt, Architect

Hollow Metal Doors and Trim for
entire building, manufactured
and installed by us.

Campbell Metal Windows · Nonpareil Skylights
Sheet Metal Work · Baked Enamel Finish
Hollow Metal Doors and Trim
Met-Elec Base

FORDERER CORNICE WORKS

Executive Offices and Factory:
Potrero Avenue and Sixteenth Street, San Francisco

Los Angeles Office:
927 W. M. Garland Building, 9th and Spring Streets

SERMONS IN CAST STONE

[Concluded from page 10]

hope that the grandeur of this Temple will not be diminished by similar attempts. Against such a background, the Ciborium with its jewel-like Ark will be most truly effective.

Passing to some practical notes of the architecture of the Temple, it may be said that the acoustics, ventilation, lighting of the auditorium have been brought to a point nearing perfection—no small achievement in an undertaking of such magnitude.

In connection with the other religious edifice here shown, it is interesting to know that during its construction the congregation was the guest of an Oakland Synagogue, and held all its services there until the completion of its own building. Starting with this example of mutual good will, we find the Congregational church has several features in common with Temple Emanu-El. In construction and finish there is the same essential sincerity; in style it follows also the Romanesque school, although its inspiration is to be found in the Western rather than the Eastern branch; its sculpture is equally true to tradition and beautifully executed. Here, too, Mr. Robert Howard, in this case son of the architect, is responsible—and special comment should be made of the remarkably fine panel of the Apostles, over the main entrance, in which he has caught so perfectly the naive spirit of the early Christian era.

The church proper employs a motif to be found in the cathedrals of Pavia, Pisa and Lucca, but in such manner as to preserve the integral character of the material, and to blend the various members of the group—for it must be considered more than a single building—into a unity and harmony of treatment extremely successful. A glance at the key plan shows the problem involved. An irregular corner had to be covered with connected buildings of varying requirements; unequal contours had to be treated to provide approaches, drives and walks, parking space, and so on; certain fine trees were to be preserved. To solve all these problems and produce a resultant group which should be an architectural unit, beautiful in mass and in detail, suitable to its setting, convenient and comfortable in its operation, was no mean task.

That it has been accomplished may be readily seen from pictures and plan. The buildings "compose" well from every point of view. The main portion, containing the church auditorium, occupies the highest, the focal, point, and receives the richest architectural treatment. Its main facade is very lovely. There is this to be said about the detail: nowhere, even where it is most concentrated, is there an excess of ornament, but rather a restraint and simplicity. The unquestionable effect of charm and picturesqueness is produced by the interesting variety of contour, of gables and wings and clerestory, of the profusion of arched openings (the only straight lintels to be found are over the small basement lights in the chapel wing) and, last but not least, in the happy disposition of the Campanile, which lifts its graceful shaft near the center of the ensemble, but does not conflict in any degree with the dominance of the auditorium.

Within, there has been exercised a restraint similar to that shown in designing the exterior. Plastered walls of a cool grayish-tan color are carried on simple arcades, or rather tall colonnades with arched openings. A flat coffered ceiling is divided by shallow wooden beams, which provide an agreeable note of brown. This is repeated in the organ grilles, enlivened with touches of dull gold, and in the choir stalls and pulpit platform. Acoustics and ventilation have been successfully considered here, as in the Temple Emanu-El; and throughout the church the arrangements for the various activities of the congregation have been found to be very satisfactory. Since the functions of a modern church are decidedly broad in their scope, efficiency in operation must be considered quite as much as with the modern schoolhouse; a church is no longer open but one day in the week, but is a busy place at all imaginable times.

To sum up the architectural excellence which both these buildings devoted to religion have achieved; they possess the serious, noble, dignity which evokes reverence; they are Houses of Worship; they have the Odor of Sanctity. This was the essence of the problem presented to the architects; the ultimate test; and they, who conceived and executed these works, must be filled with a profound sense of happiness—and gratitude—that their inspiration served them so well.

* * *

GAS APPLIANCE EXHIBITION

The 19th of September will mark the opening of an educational campaign on the advantages of gas appliances for heating purposes, water heating, etc., to be carried on during the balance of the year. This is under the auspices of the Gas Appliance Society of California and plans embrace a central exhibit by the various dealers and manufacturers to be conducted for the purpose of supplying information and making demonstrations; no sales will be made. The location and dates for the central exhibit will be announced later.

During the week of September 19 to 25, special exhibits and displays will be made by the various dealers and all architects are invited to visit and inspect these exhibits, also the central exhibit to be held later.

* * *

The Italian Government is planning for the erection of some 25 new buildings and extensions in Rome, according to a decree recently issued by the Premier.

* * *

The convention of the Artistic Lighting Equipment Association was recently held at Montreal, Canada.

HOTEL EL-TEJON, BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA

H. L. Stevens Co.
Designers and Managers of Construction

Kern County Roofing Co.
Roofing Contractors

The distinctive architecture of this beautiful structure is given the crowning touch by its roof of California Tile. The rich natural colorings of this tile are permanent and the roof forever free from repair cost.

Skilled craftsmanship plus the finest clays result in the fine quality tile produced by this company

CALIFORNIA POTTERY COMPANY

SAN FRANCISCO - 11th & Harrison Sts. - Telephone Market 9270
OAKLAND - E. 12th St. & Park Ave. - Telephone Fruitvale 588

FRESNO · MERCED

S. F. ARCHITECTURAL CLUB NOTES

CLASS in Structural Engineering for architects will be organized Friday evening, September 17, 1926, for the benefit of the members of the S. F. A. C. The course will be held weekly in the Atelier of the club; and will include instructions in the theory and practice of the design of modern buildings with frames of timber, reinforced concrete and structural steel. Special attention will be given to the relation of architecture and engineering in structures.

This will qualify members for their architect certificate, providing they have the experience required by the State Board of Architects. Mr. C. Jefferson Sly was appointed instructor of the class.

Lest auld acquaintances be forgot—Fred Kramer, while here from New York, on a vacation, visited one of our Thursday luncheons. Fred was formerly "one of us," and the noonday crowd enjoyed his friendly talk on the architectural conditions and problems in the East. Since living in the city of skyscrapers, Fred said our City of Fog and Sunshine does not seem as large to him as when he left. He leaves us again shortly for New York, but assured us that San Francisco is his final destination. We shall look forward to having him again permanently in our midst.

* * *

SH'MA YISROEL.*

"Sh'ma Yisroel, Adonoi Elohenu, Adonoi Echod." "Hear ye, Israel, the Lord is our God. The Lord our God is One." The declaration of the faith of Judah; the words which every Jew repeats on his deathbed.

How many thousand times I had sung them in the old Temple Emanu-El before the earthquake and fire. How they rang in my ears again as I looked at the interior of that post-cubistic yet immeasurably ancient piece of Byzantine architecture, the new Temple Emanu-El. How like the powerful, round head of a red bull it looks from a distance. How well the simile is carried out in the blunt strength and massiveness of the whole structure. A mighty fortress is this Temple of our God. A very exemplification of the fighting Jew in every age from the dawn of the world. The walls look immensely thick. In their deeps are sunk a myriad of the high, narrow arches of ancient castles and fortresses. Four-square is everything built; the symbol of strength and resistance, always crowned with the tall arch of aspiration. Everywhere one sees the warrior. In the screen of the organ, back of the altar, is the chain-mail design of the warriors of Oriental battlegrounds. In details of ornamentation all about there is the overlapping fish-scale of ancient armor. The lamps, great and small, resemble the steel caps of the first Asiatic fighting men, pointed, strong, and savage. The very altar is high and pointed like the helmet of a Saracen. Savage the whole interior is; stark and savage and barbarous as the temples of Nebuchadnezzar himself, back in Babylonia, five hundred years before Christ. A wonderful altar that is. Slim and straight on four powerful pillars of malachite, soaring above the Ark of the Covenant, wonderful itself in an amazing enamel of bule and golden Byzantine scrolls, and holding the Torah, or sacred scroll of Jewry, under its perpetual light of crimson.

Go out to First avenue and Lake street, some Saturday morning at ten o'clock and listen to all of it, and to all of an incredibly strange and beautiful service in the new Temple Emanu-El. You will be welcome—the service is open to Jew or Gentile. Sit and look at the most marvelous example of interior architecture in San Francisco, and the most daring and simple: all the Oriental mysticism of the Jew is there; all the savage ancientry of the days of Moses and the tablets.

*From an article by Homer Henley in "The Argonaut."

IN THE PROFESSION

John B. McCool, architect, announces opening of offices at 49 Geary street, San Francisco.

* * *

The next meeting of the San Francisco Chapter, A. I. A., will be held Tuesday, September 21.

* * *

J. A. Bauer, architect, is now located at 251 Kearny street, San Francisco.

* * *

Frank V. Mayo, architect, office now at 207 Yosemite Building, Stockton, Cal.

* * *

Wm. F. Gunnison, architect, announces the removal of his offices to Shreve Building, San Francisco.

* * *

Elmer Grey, architect, has moved to 1512 South El Molino street, Pasadena.

* * *

Offices have been opened by R. A. Johnson, architect, in the Pacific Building, Portland, Ore.

* * *

Willis Polk & Co., architects, San Francisco, are preparing plans for a Spanish type residence to be erected in Piedmont and to cost approximately $40,000.

* * *

Carl Werner, architect, San Francisco, is preparing plans for a new Masonic Temple to be erected in Burlingame and to cost in the neighborhood of $135,000.

* * *

Architects Bakewell & Brown are preparing plans for a hospital building for the St. Joseph Hospital, to cost in the neighborhood of $750,000 and to be erected on Buena Vista avenue, San Francisco.

* * *

Application for admittance as a chapter of the American Institute of Architects has been made by the Architects' Society of Honolulu. Hart Wood is president of the society, C. W. Dickey, vice-president, and W. C. Furer, secretary and treasurer.

* * *

Plans for a thirty-story Class A hotel apartment building, to be erected at Clay and Gough streets, San Francisco, are being prepared in the office of Weeks & Day, architects. The new hotel is to be known as the Ritz-Carlton and will contain about 750 rooms. The cost will probably run into $5,000,000.

* * *

BUILDERS' PALACE EXHIBIT OPENS

Oakland has a new building material exhibit, which has just opened at Hobart and Webster streets under the management of W. F. Breuer. The exhibit occupies the entire second floor of the new building, the first floor being divided into stores and offices for building material dealers; about 7500 square feet is devoted to exhibition space.

A few of the leading exhibitors are: The Strable Hardwood Co., presenting an extraordinary display of hardwoods; The National Mill and Lumber Co., with its various wood products; The Crane Co. presents sanitary and heating equipment; individual steam heating units in the home by Pacific Gasteam Co.; Old Mission Stucco Company, interior and exterior textures; Peerless Built-In Fixture Co.'s built-in features; Hoyt Heaters, Gladding McBean Co., and others. A model bungalow completely equipped is also an interesting feature.

Architects are particularly urged to visit and inspect the exhibits and Mr. Breuer guarantees they will leave feeling that their time has been well spent.

C O L O R E V E R L A S T I N G

A view of the Ojai Country Club, designed by Wallace Neff of Pasadena, who was awarded the A. I. A. Certificate of Honor for its excellence. This is the same illustration that recently appeared in The Saturday Evening Post.

COLOR *and* TEXTURE

as you like it

YOU have a definite idea of how color and texture should appear on each stucco building you design. Through our service it is now possible to have the finished stucco walls just as you have pictured them in your mind.

We will make you special samples, showing your own ideas of color and texture. Then you simply specify "color and texture as per sample," and keep the sample in your office.

Contractors and plasterers can see from it just how the finished wall must appear. There can be no guess-work. No chance for argument on the job. The finished walls...both in color and texture...must appear just as you have ordered them, when produced by competent, experienced craftsmen.

ASK THE DISTRIBUTOR NEAREST YOU ABOUT THIS SERVICE

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
California Stucco Products Co.
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
California Stucco Products Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
California Stucco Products Co.
PORTLAND, OREGON
California Stucco Co.
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
California Stucco Co.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
Utah Stucco Products Co.
NEW YORK CITY
California Stucco Products Co.
814 E. 94th St., Brooklyn
DENVER, COLORADO
Heimbecher Bros.
HOUSTON, TEXAS
California Stucco Products Co.
CINCINNATI, OHIO
California Stucco Products Co.

CLEVELAND, OHIO
Cleveland Gypsum Co.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Cretestone Builders Supply Co.
Jenkins Arcade Bldg.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
California Stucco Products Co
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
California Stucco Products Co.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
St. Louis Material & Supply Co.

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE
Dixie Concrete Products Co.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
California Stucco Products Co.
POTTSVILLE, PA.
California Stucco Products Co.
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Hollywood Building Supply Co.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
California Stucco Products Co.

California Stucco

CALIFORNIA STUCCO PORTLAND CEMENT

14

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

[Sketches from life in this issue by Ramm]

ERNEST COXHEAD

FEW Californians interested in architectural education and ideals are unfamiliar with the name of Ernest Coxhead. Born in England, trained in the Architectural Institute, the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, various London offices (where he specialized in ecclesiastical work) and by European study, he has been in California nearly thirty years. He participated in the Phoebe Hearst Competition for the University of California, and later in preliminary planning for the P. P. I. E.

His first executed work here was the original Y. M. C. A. building in Los Angeles. Many churches, schools and office buildings have been designed by Mr. Coxhead, but he is best known for his residence work, all of which is scholarly, and much that is outstanding in architectural merit and refined charm. Of recent houses those built in Berkeley for Mr. Calkins (governor of the Federal Reserve Bank), Mr. Fulton, and Mr. Bishop are worth special mention. Some years ago he was made a Fellow of the A. I. A., and is an Institute Silver Medalist.

After the Armistice in 1918 Mr. Coxhead had charge of the A. E. F. School of Architecture in France, directing field work among old buildings and ruins. He secured Mr. John Galen Howard for a series of lectures in this course. At present Mr. Coxhead is a member of the Board of Architects for the S. F. War Memorial.

He belongs to the Sketch and the Commonwealth Clubs; and his hobby is certainly architecture, the Art, and not the Business. He is perhaps the Prize Juror of the Profession; painstakingly thorough, rigidly honest, excellent judge of technique, quick to recognize talent, originality, organic merit.

DAVID JULIUS WITMER

MR. WITMER is a Native Son—born in Los Angeles so recently as 1888—but he deserted us for Boston during a period of time sufficient to permit him to go through Harvard University, the Harvard School of Architecture, and five years' office experience in Boston; four years with C. H. Blackall; later, for himself. In 1916 he returned to Los Angeles, where he has built up a reputable practice in partnership with Loyall F. Watson. While the firm has a number of schools to its credit, due to the overwhelming demand of Los Angeles for fine homes, their work has been largely of residential character. In 1922, 1923 and 1924 the firm received honor awards from Southern California Chapter, A.I.A.

It is through his service to the Institute that Mr. Witmer is especially known outside his own city. Since 1922 he has acted in the various capacities of secretary, director, president. How he escaped being vice-president is a miracle. But he has plenty of time before him yet, and the Southern California Chapter will assuredly not let him retire permanently after his present term of office expires.

With his characteristic affable modesty, Mr. Witmer fails to state his hobby—or other personal statistics. But we suspect he plays golf—and we are sure his record of devotion to the profession indicates a deep interest in upholding the standard of good architecture.

A·P·B·A
USE FACE BRICK
—It Pays

Quad Hall—Bachelor Apt. Hotel, Cleveland, O. Charles S. Schneider, Architect. Drummond & Miller, Builders

Beautiful Harmony in Face Brick

THESE handsome bachelor apartments for university men is a distinguished example of the pleasing effect to be obtained by the use of a fine gray mat brick in mingled shades with which the stone and terra cotta trim admirably harmonize.

The wide range in color and texture of Face Brick, offered by the American Manufacturer, makes it a new material with endless possibilities for the American architect in exquisite polychromy.

You will find many splendid examples of this modern use in "Architectural Detail in Brickwork," a portfolio of halftone plates showing various treatments of the brick wall surface. It is ready for filing and will be sent postpaid to any architect making request on his office stationery.

Of interest to the architect may also be, "English Precedent for Modern Brickwork," a 100-page book, beautifully illustrated with halftones and measured drawings of Tudor and Georgian types and American adaptations. Sent postpaid for two dollars.

"Brickwork in Italy," 298 pages, an attractive and useful volume, especially for the architect, profusely illustrated with 69 line drawings, 300 halftones, and 20 colored plates with a map of modern and XII century Italy. Bound in linen, six dollars; half morocco, seven dollars. Every member of the association will be glad to aid the architect in helping to solve his brick problems.

AMERICAN FACE BRICK ASSOCIATION

1767 Peoples Life Building, Chicago, Illinois

THE NEW TEMPLE EMANU-EL

[Continued from page 15]

court. This court or patio, suggestive of a similar court in the new mosque dedicated in Paris, is in the Byzantine-Roman style; it is surrounded by arcades and porches with vaulted ceilings; these furnish the necessary shelter and form a frame around the court. In the court, the worshiper meets the entrance to the Temple House at his left, and the entrance to the Temple in front. The court serves as a gathering place before and after services; its cloistered walls inspire a mood of seclusion and prepare the worshiper for meditation and praise. On the Feast of Tabernacles a symbolic booth will be erected there, and through the court children pass in procession, carrying palms and fruit offerings, prior to entering the Temple singing "Hosannas." At Pentecost, the Temple portals are opened wide, and the confirmation procession enters, bearing beautiful flowers and blossoms.

A russet-red tile covers the floor of the court. In the center is a fountain, consisting of a thick straight column with a bowl ornamented by several lions' heads through which streams of water pour. The basin of the fountain is decorated with a blue, green and white tile of rare and striking shades. The court is adorned with carefully chosen trees, including the yew, cypress, almond, olive, rubber and various types of potted plants and flowers.

The worshiper passes through a porch of Travertine marble, decorated with a rich carpet of mosaic, the design of which includes two small circles with conventionalized olive-leaf pattern, and one large circle with the symbols of the Twelve Tribes of ancient Israel and Judah, following the suggestions given in the Illustrated Bible of the Jewish artist, Lilien. A lion-head motif is used on the capitals of the court colonnades and other designs on the exterior of the Temple, in a mood reminiscent of primitive pre-Hebraic or Canaanitish models. Above the central portal, which consists of three doorways in a majestic arched niche, are two larger lion heads—the lions are biting their paws—supporting two columns and an arch which form a niche for an Outer Everlasting Light, one of the prominent ritualistic symbols of Jewish tradition. These sculptured designs are the work of Mr. Edgar Walter and Mr. Robert Howard. Mr. Ernest Weihe cooperated in the preparation of plans and designs for the Temple and Temple House. The golden glow from this Outer Everlasting Light casts a mellow and mysterious gleam throughout the court, and on moonlit nights is fused with the white light from the heavens. Above the arch rest the Two Tablets of the Law, on which are inscribed in Hebrew characters the first word of each of the Ten Commandments. Behind are several arches with latticework, in which is the amber-colored glass used in the windows of the Temple. In addition to the lion heads in the cornice, floral motifs are used for the capitals of the columns supporting the main portal, and a whorl design is used on the wall at the side of the portal. On the colonnades above the capitals a scale design is used throughout. At each side of the great arched vault of the portal is a turret suggestive of a minaret, or the spires at the Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1915. The bronze gates with simple circular designs, the bronze lamps with their six-pointed star and fixtures of special design, are additional features of beauty in the court.

THE TEMPLE DOME

The foremost feature of the Temple group is the great dome, rising 150 feet above the street level, and covering the main auditorium of the synagogue. The attention of the beholder is attracted to it as the chief point of interest by the play of the masses of masonry and color. The surrounding group of buildings has a tendency to support the greater mass of the Temple and the dome. The four great arches with flanking buttresses, the corner piers with separate roofs, and finally the series of accents afforded by the color of the various roofs at different levels, lead up to the dome itself with its variegated red or russet shade. Thus a beautiful tapestry effect is achieved, and the scheme of the exterior attains the dramatic quality of a climax. The Temple House, the Administrative Building, and the Temple combine into one noble pile, a single unit, each part of which contributes to the dominating symbol of worship, the dome.

If a worshiper stands in front of the bronze gates of the Lake-street entrance, and gazes upward, he sees the russet dome clearly chiseled against the pure blue of the California sky, seeming to float on the soft cream-colored walls below. At times a gull wings its way close to the dome, lending an additional touch of beauty. The effect is of surpassing quality. Visitors from the Orient say that they are reminded of famous buildings in Damascus (now, alas! wrecked by the cruel bombardment). Seen from Presidio terrace with its lovely foliage and palm trees, or from the summit of Arguello boulevard at the entrance to the Presidio, the Temple assumes even greater grandeur. The dome can be noticed at any elevation in the city, glistening in the sun, and can be seen from San Francisco Bay, as the ferry passes Alcatraz island, nestling like the setting sun in a bend of the hills. In the Temple interior there are steps leading to the dome, which has a circular floor above the ceiling of the Temple auditorium, and through the windows of which one can obtain a view of the surrounding country for many miles.

THE GREAT VESTIBULE

On entering through the main portal the worshiper finds himself in the great Narthex or vestibule, the ceiling of which is in a strong cerulean blue, with an octagonal design traced in yellow gold, in the heart of which is a bright yellow spot with a red center. At each end of the vestibule are two columns in Verde antique marble, used also in the columns of the Temple auditorium. Four lamps on Travertine bases stand next to the wall, two in front of the latticework which conceals the heating and ventilating system. The bronze outline of the design for the amber-colored windows and doors adds to the beauty of the effect. A large arch with two smaller arches at each side stands at opposite ends of the vestibule, over which four Hebrew words are inscribed in six-pointed stars: "Love," "Justice," "Truth" and "Peace."

Five doors lead from the vestibule into the Temple; these doors are covered with blue leather in a checkerboard arrangement. Over the center door leading into the main aisle of the Temple are two lines in Hebrew script which in translation are: "Enter His Gates with Thanksgiving and into His Courts with Praise," and "This Is the Gate of the Lord; Let the Righteous Enter In."

THE INTERIOR OF THE TEMPLE

The interior of the Temple has the same climactic treatment as the exterior. The great auditorium holds over 1730 seats, placed on a sloping floor, thus enabling worshipers to see from all points. Chairs can be placed against the walls when needed, bringing the capacity to nearly 2000. Each worshiper has an individual seat which folds back like a theater seat, but the pew back is used, giving effect, from the rear, of the customary ecclesiastical pew; a design of the opened scroll of the Law is carved on the pew end at an interval of every four rows. The floor is of cork, in a checkerboard pattern of light and dark brown. Balconies run on two sides and the rear of the Temple auditorium, supported by arcades of columns of Verde antique marble. The capitals of these columns are patterned after Byzantine models, no two of which are alike, and without parallelism of design on opposite sides of the auditorium. The top of the capitals employs the motif

"Group" houses in Mariemont, near Cincinnati, Ohio; Carl A. Ziegler, Philadelphia, Architect. Kohler Plumbing Fixtures, extensively used throughout Mariemont, supplied by Walworth Co. and Mutual Mfg. & Supply Co., Cincinnati, Jobbers; installed by Ruhlman Plumbing Co., Mariemont

MANY of America's leading architects have collaborated in the designing of houses for Mariemont, the new town near Cincinnati, Ohio. The well-known firm of John Nolen, Philip W. Foster, Associate, Cambridge, Mass., has developed the "town plan" for this garden suburb. And the fine fruition of this notable project is attracting growing notice from architects, builders, and all interested in town or community development.

It is a distinct source of satisfaction to Kohler Co. that Kohler Plumbing Fixtures are being extensively used in the houses of Mariemont. The selection of this ware—always marked by the name "Kohler" fused in immaculate enamel, and always representative of highest worth at no higher cost—again shows the suitability of Kohler fixtures for large installations where both quality and economy must be considered.

The Shops, Kohler Village

Another of America's notable community developments is Kohler Village, where Kohler plumbing fixtures and private electric plants are made. Write for illustrated brochure describing this unusual project

KOHLER CO., *Founded* 1873, KOHLER, WIS.
Shipping Point, Sheboygan, Wis. · *Branches in Principal Cities*

KOHLER OF KOHLER
Plumbing Fixtures

of scales. The balconies are in a powerful latticework effect. The four great and the two smaller chandeliers are of particular beauty of pattern, embodying the six-pointed star design. The great vault of the dome springs ninety feet from the floor. The ceiling and walls of the four huge arches are all in a light buff color, sprayed on by hand in order to give the effect of old plaster. "Sabin-ite" plaster is used to aid the acoustics.

The central niche of the auditorium has six massive columns of Verde antique; between the three arches is a grille work, behind which is the organ. Light enters the auditorium through two great windows at the side, made of special antique glass of tempered color; the enclosing arch of the windows embraces several smaller arches which in turn bear a tracery of simple design in a dark color. In front of the central niche is a platform on which rests the preaching-reading desk, and the steps and canopy for the Ark with the Scrolls of the Law.

THE PULPITS AND THE ARK

The preaching-reading desk is carved with a fluted pattern from one solid block of marble. The pyramid-shaped canopy is supported by four Verde antique marble columns, and from its center is suspended the Everlasting Light, a lamp of simple design with straight lines. On each side of the altar is a marble base, on which stands a Menorah or seven-branched candlestick, patterned after a design on the Arch of Titus in Rome. Behind these, two rows of steps lead up to the scroll-desk, in front of the Ark of the Law, situated on a massive base of marble. The Rabbi and the Cantor, accompanied by two laymen who are officers of the congregation, ascend these steps at a point in the Sabbath morning service, while the choir renders appropriate music. The Rabbi takes from the Ark the Scroll of the Law, and, after reciting the Ten Commandments, descends with the Cantor and laymen to the lower reading desk. After reading from the Law the Scroll is returned to the Ark with fitting ceremonies.

The Ark now being used in the Temple is only temporary, the permanent Ark being now in process of creation by Messrs. Ingerson and Dennison in London. It will be of cloissoné enamel, in the shape of a jewel box, expressive of the precious nature of its contents, the Scrolls of the Law. It will be the crux of the interior decorative scheme, the one resplendent jewel of striking color and design. The bronze metal work of the Ark will be recalled by the bronze in the Menorahs, the great candelabra suspended from the dome, the choir rail and the Everlasting Light. The Ark will be reminiscent in design of the Ark of the Law which the ancient Israelites carried in the Wilderness and into battle against the Philistines. It will employ the same insignia of the Twelve Tribes used in the mosaic on the porch in front of the main portal, but immeasurably beautified. The scale motif will be followed for the roof of the Ark.

THE ORGAN

Behind the Ark is concealed the console of the organ. The choir rail is at the rear of the altar, and behind is the choir loft with accommodations for a large chorus. The great niche, penetrated by arches in which the auditorium terminates, represents as well the organ space. The organ itself is a notable instrument, manufactured by the Skinner Organ Company. The "Diapason," an official monthly magazine of the National Association of Organists, has written:

"The architects of the new Temple have prepared a 100 per cent organ space, which, in its relation to the auditorium, organist, Cantor and choir, is in some respects unique. It is on a slight arc, of great width and height, with entire expanse of tone directed toward the organist and center of the auditorium. The screen has no show pipes, but is a beautifully designed grille."

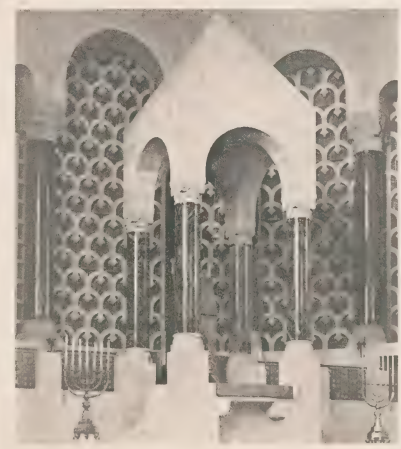
Everything thus contributes to make the interior impressively beautiful. In its height and grandeur it is one of the finest ecclesiastical auditoriums. There is a rugged and potent barbaric splendor in the edifice which is achieved with an almost too great simplicity of decoration. Whether fresco work or medallions on the mighty arches would improve the character of the auditorium is as yet an open question. The chief impression of the beholder is of vast and almost primitive power. Thus the heroic mood of the ancient Hebrew warrior is fused with the mysticism and rationalism of the modern Jewish worshiper.

THE TEMPLE HOUSE

The Temple House is a four-story building with a fifth story set back from the street. It serves as the religious schoolhouse and as a cultural, recreational and religious center for the children, young people and adults of the Temple, and their friends. We believe that religion should be more than a Sunday or Sabbath morning concern; it should be a seven-day-week interest in the life of the Temple family. We wish also to secure the maximum utility from our equipment.

SCHOOL CLASS ROOMS; CLUB ROOMS

Thirty class rooms will house the religious school, including a kindergarten room, and special rooms for the high school and graduate departments. These rooms are equipped with the best modern school facilities. By means of sliding doors, rooms on the two mezzanine and the fifth floors can be thrown into auxiliary assembly rooms. During the week several of these class rooms will be used for a variety of purposes: as committee rooms for the Men's Club, the Women's Guild, the Board of Directors, and associated Temple organizations; as lecture rooms when required; as reception and club rooms for junior clubs, such as the "Temple City," the student or-



All marble in the magnificent new Temple Emanu-El, San Francisco, was furnished and installed by us.

JOSEPH MUSTO SONS-KEENAN COMPANY

535 North Point, San Francisco

1064 S. Broadway, Los Angeles · 1430 Webster St., Oakland

Fire takes 15,000 lives yearly

Concrete Building Units Establish New Masonry Standards

Once the masonry home was considered beyond the means of the average purse. That is no longer true.

Concrete building units have introduced new economies in masonry construction. Everywhere today you see homes being built with concrete tile or concrete block. These express fully the inbuilt value always recognized as characteristic of masonry.

Concrete building units assure you a home of enduring strength, firesafeness and economy.

With portland cement stucco exterior finish in any one of a wide variety of colors and textures, the beauty of any admired type of architecture is easily secured.

Ask for your free copy of "A Book of Beautiful Homes"

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

A National Organization to Improve and Extend the Uses of Concrete

Atlanta	Denver	Lincoln, Nebr.	Oklahoma City	Salt Lake City
Birmingham	Des Moines	Los Angeles	Parkersburg	San Francisco
Boston	Detroit	Milwaukee	Philadelphia	Seattle
Chicago	Indianapolis	Minneapolis	Pittsburgh	St. Louis
Columbus	Jacksonville	Nashville	Portland, Oreg.	Vancouver, B. C.
Dallas	Kansas City	New Orleans	Richmond, Va.	Washington, D. C.
		New York		

ganization of the school, High School Association, Alumni, Senior League, and other young people's units. These club-class rooms will have appropriate equipment, including fireplaces and furniture. There will be sewing rooms on the top floor for the Women's Guild and other groups. There will be smoking rooms for the Men's Club. On the top floor there will be an auxiliary kitchen so that collations may be served sewing groups, and, if necessary, smaller banquets be held. The main kitchen is on the first floor adjacent to the recreation hall. There are two elevators in the Temple House, one for passengers only, and the other for passengers and freight.

THE MAIN AUDITORIUM AND LITTLE THEATER

The main auditorium of the Temple House has nearly 900 seats, of which 160 are in the balcony. It has a sloping floor with fixed seats, and will be used as the assembly hall for the Religious School, for lectures, entertainments and forums; for moving picture and stereopticon exhibitions; for meetings of the Men's Club and Women's Guild; and as a reception hall for large gatherings. It will have a complete stage equipment for festival plays, and for the dramatic activities of the "Temple Players," who will establish a "Little Theater" in the Temple House.

THE RECREATION HALL

On the first floor below the main auditorium is the recreation hall, a large room with a high ceiling, which will be used as dance hall, auxiliary assembly hall, banquet hall for the Passover Seders and other festivals, and gymnasium for the use of junior and senior Temple teams in basketball, indoor baseball and other team games. It will be used also as a hall for Boy Scout troops. Shower and locker rooms for boys and girls are located on the first floor adjacent to the recreation hall.

THE TEMPLE LIBRARY

The school and Temple library, including the Jacob Voorsanger Memorial Library, will be finely housed with ample stack room. On the second floor of the Library Building (to the left of the monumental arch on Lake street) will be the Martin A. Meyer Memorial Room with facilities for a teachers' reference room, a reading room with periodicals open during the week, and other features.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The administrative department contains on the first floor the administrative offices of the congregation, and on the second floor the study of the Rabbi, and the office of the Rabbi's secretary. On the mezzanine floor of the main auditorium of the Temple House will be the offices of the registrar of the Religious School, of the director of Temple House activities, and other members of the Temple House executive staff. In the Temple proper there are various retiring rooms, robing rooms for the choir, Cantor and Rabbi; the Cantor's study (facing Presidio terrace) and other rooms useful for auxiliary purposes.

Thus the Temple House represents the cultural, religious and recreational center of the Temple Emanu-El household. In a definite sense it will be a community university. The Jewish group does not desire a parochial school system for itself, and it asks nothing whatsoever of the public school system except fidelity to the American principle of a general common education. It seeks, however, after public school hours and at week ends, to develop the religious and ethical life of its children and young people through the medium of the comprehensive activities of such institutions as the Temple House. While the Temple proper is an edifice of beauty, useful for worship and prayer, the Temple House of Congregation Emanu-El will be a home of service, of character-development and of wholesome and worthwhile activity every day in the year.

Cloister Gate, Temple Emanu-El, San Francisco, California
Bakewell & Brown and Sylvain Schnaittacher, Associated Architects

ALL ornamental iron and bronze work in the Temple Emanu-El was executed by this company, including the exterior bronze doors, frames and grilles, the wrought bronze stair rails and altar rails, the cast and wrought bronze fences and gates.

We offer the same intelligent cooperation in meeting your ornamental iron and bronze requirements.

Sartorius Company

Ornamental Iron & Bronze

2530 Eighteenth Street · Telephone Park 2888
San Francisco, California

They *cost more per gallon, but*

less per square foot per year

PERMA-LIGHT Wall Finishes provide a dependable seal, immune to suction, checking, lime burns; immune to disappointment.

Perma-Light

2 or 3 coat system

Washable Wall Finishes

have set a new standard of artistic and decorative achievement impossible to measure in money. As far as we know, no other family of architectural paints have won such wide approval so quickly, as Perma-Light products.

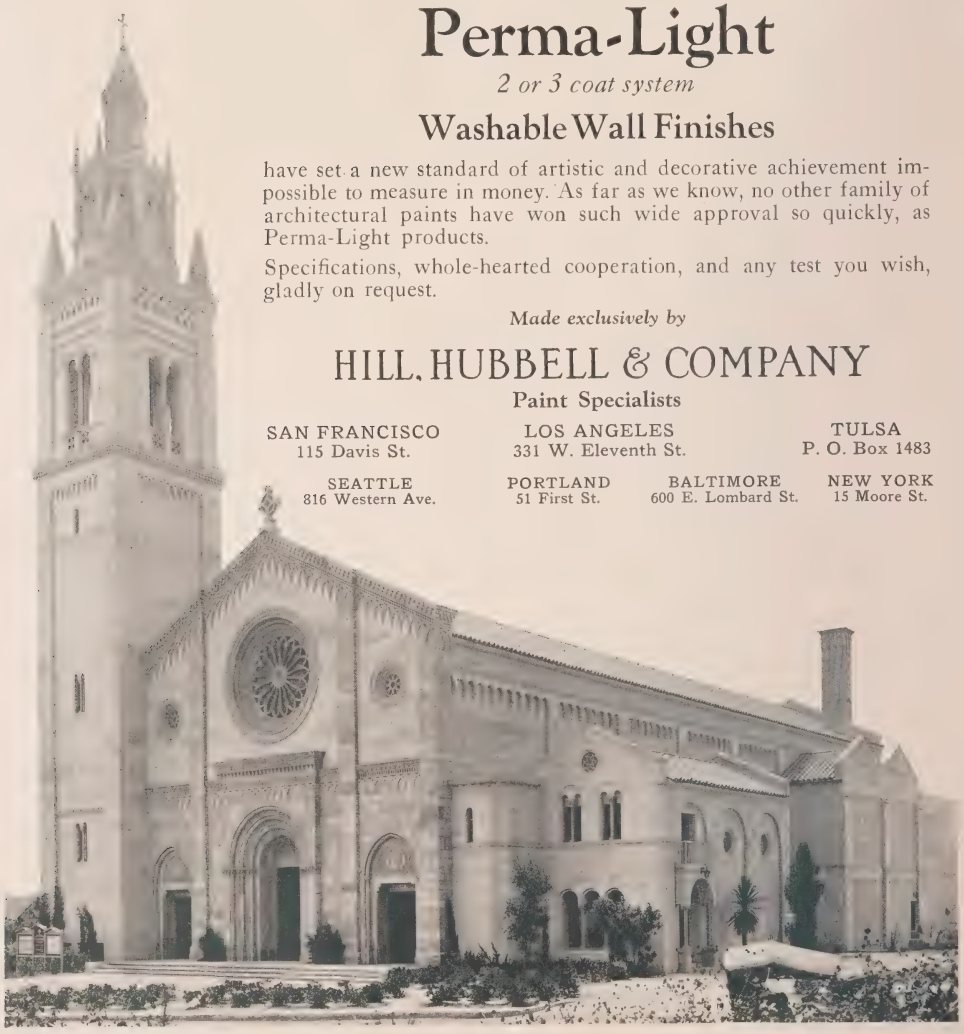
Specifications, whole-hearted cooperation, and any test you wish, gladly on request.

Made exclusively by

HILL, HUBBELL & COMPANY

Paint Specialists

SAN FRANCISCO 115 Davis St.
LOS ANGELES 331 W. Eleventh St.
TULSA P. O. Box 1483
SEATTLE 816 Western Ave.
PORTLAND 51 First St.
BALTIMORE 600 E. Lombard St.
NEW YORK 15 Moore St.



Wilshire Congregational Church, Los Angeles; a splendid example of religious architecture.
Architects, Allison & Allison, Los Angeles; General Contractors, McDonald & Driver, Los Angeles;
Decorating Contractors, Ellis Reed Studios, Los Angeles.
Hill, Hubbell & Co.'s Perma-Light Wall Finishes and Vesta-Light White Enamel used in this structure.

BUILDING A TEMPLE

[Concluded from page 11]

ies, the form of the organ apse, all this variety of curves, like the recurring theme of a symphony, followed as a corollary of the greater forms and become recalls that give color and value to them.

The arrangement of the Theba was the result of experience at the old Temple, and led to the placing of the Ark in its present focal point. It only remained to beautify and give value to this holy spot which is the supreme objective of the ensemble. The Ark, which will be of gilt bronze and cloisonné enamel, suggested itself as being the most precious possible form. The canopy was designed to frame and shelter the Ark. The austerity of the surrounding walls and vaults, depending on their form and proportion alone to give them beauty, serves as a contrasting foil to the splendors of the Ark itself. The same care was taken with the accessories, such as the Menorah and the electric chandeliers, which were planned to contribute to the general scheme.

The great surfaces of the dome and vaults presented a puzzling problem, one which perhaps may be restudied later on. For the present it was thought worth while to use the simplest possible treatment and depend on the pure form and the neutral color of the stained plaster to gain an adequate effect.

The design of the cloistered court, the fountain and the grandiose portal was made in the same spirit of a general harmony. The possibilities of the play of light and shade in the niche-like portal framing the main entrance were eagerly studied, as there was here, evidently, a rare chance to make a truly powerful architectural effect. The court, aside from its purely utilitarian merits, is an element which evokes recollections and has a romantic as well as traditional significance. Solomon's Temple was preceded, so we are told, by a series of courts in one of which was a fountain serving in the ritual. The decoration of the column capitals was the result of the close study of an endless number of antique, Byzantine and Romanesque models and they were designed to give what the artist calls the proper color and value to the various parts which they adorn. Another part which has a strikingly decorative quality is the vestibule, or, as it is traditionally called, the Narthex. This low, vaulted gallery with its fresh blue color makes a sharp contrast—a frequent device of the designer— both with the sky-covered court without and with the old ivory tones of the lofty Temple within.

After the main lines of the composition were crystallized, it was necessary to take heed of the realization of all these ideas, and elaborate drawings and computations had to be made for the steel and concrete, and careful and scientific studies made of the mechanical equipment.

If, when the Temple House has been completed and furnished, the spirit of harmony and unity is found to be present throughout the fabric and down to its minute details, and if, moreover, the noble forms of this lofty dome and the beauty of the cloistered court inspire those that enter here with emotions of peace and religious fervor, and lead them to lofty thoughts, then we shall feel that our goal has been honorably achieved.

* * *

EXHIBIT AWARDS ANNOUNCED

Prizes for the best exhibits in the Building Material Section of the Industrial and Trade Exposition, held August 16 to 22 in Los Angeles, were awarded to: Washington Iron Works, first; A. J. Bayer, ornamental iron work, second; Malibu Potteries, tile, third. All three of these were particularly well arranged and instructive exhibits.

The Exposition closed August 22 and was pronounced a complete success by the thousands of visitors and by the various exhibitors.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Burlingame, California
W. C. F. Gillam, Architect

Heated with Unit System Steam

employing

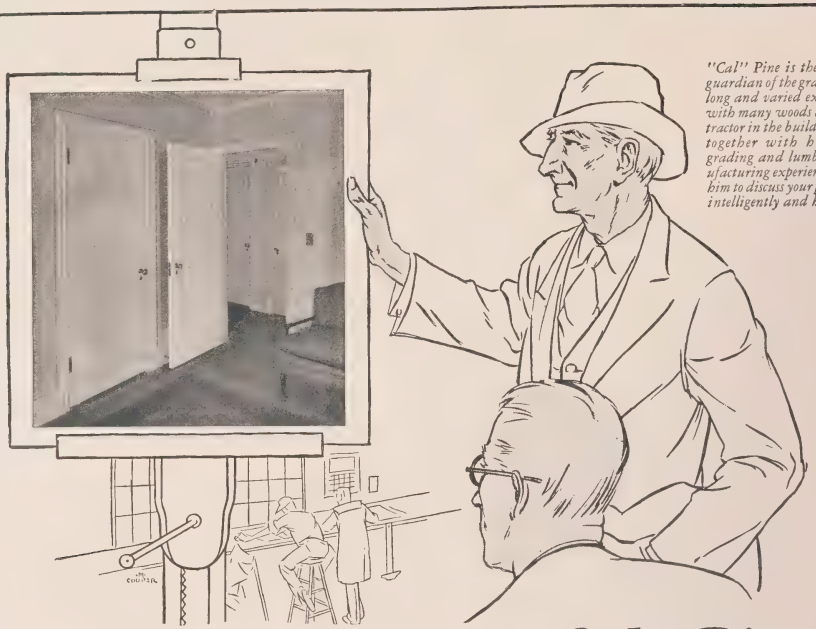
CLOW GASTEAM
EQUIPMENT

Installed by

PACIFIC GASTEAM CO.
SAN FRANCISCO

—

WILLIAMS RADIATOR CO.
LOS ANGELES



"Cal" Pine is the official guardian of the grades. His long and varied experience with many woods as a contractor in the building field together with his later grading and lumber manufacturing experience equip him to discuss your problems intelligently and helpfully

The *Architect* and "*Cal*" *Pine* Discuss Doors

"You say California White and Sugar Pines make fine doors, most inexpensive to install. Why is this so?"

"Well, as you know, a door is made by cutting and assembling several pieces of wood of various shapes and sizes. For that reason, the service a door gives depends upon both the natural qualities of the wood and their adaptation to door construction.

"These soft pines have proved to be ideal 'working' woods. They have a uniformly soft, easy-cutting texture with straight, even grain, making them easy to 'mill.' Designs, lines, contours, come from the knives sharp in detail and profile. Surfaces and edges are clean and smooth."

"But how about service-qualities, and the cost of installation of California Pine doors?"

"That's the real test of door-value, I believe. And California White Pine and Sugar Pine have an enviable record on door-service and installation costs. These woods take and hold glue remarkably well, which is immensely important in holding fast together the various parts of the doors, so that they can be depended upon to give permanent service under hard usage. Also they have great freedom from tendency to shrink or swell under variable conditions. And the costs of installation are lowest. Carpenters save time cutting, fitting and hanging California Pine doors."

"To what extent do door manufacturers use California Pine lumber?"

"More than any other wood. Millions of California Pine doors are made every year. Most door manufacturers prefer California Pine because of its ideal working qualities, ample supply and the high-class finished product it makes."

"My illustrated book of grading rules covers the entire subject of grades, sizes and uses of California Pine. You'll find this book very useful in the drafting room. A postcard will bring you a copy gratis."

CALIFORNIA WHITE AND SUGAR PINE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

Also producers of CALIFORNIA WHITE FIR • CALIFORNIA DOUGLAS FIR • CALIFORNIA INCENSE CEDAR

685 CALL BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO

california PINE

California White Pine (tradename) California Sugar Pine

BUILDING SURVEY

Permits issued during the month of July, according to figures compiled by S. W. Strauss & Co., totaled $46,818,752 in 93 cities in the Pacific Coast States. This is a 12 per cent increase over figures for July a year ago.

Los Angeles reports the highest monthly figure for the year, $14,126,776, which is 25 per cent above that of last July.

Portland shows healthy building activity, with permits totaling $3,257,405 for the month. San Diego's building record was the biggest total for any July in the history of the city. Seattle shows a slight loss over the previous July.

San Francisco permits totaled $3,556,069, the lowest monthly total except that of May this year and under the July figures for both 1925 and 1924. Oakland reports the lowest July figures since 1922, $2,362,726.

Reports of building permits issued nationally show a decline from July, 1925. The total volume of building for 475 cities was $359,625,668 for July, 1926, compared to $404,889,084 in July, 1925.

In general, the building material market showed little change during July as compared with the preceding month. Structural steel, common brick and Portland cement remained steady for the country as a whole, while lumber continued weak; but several declines were introduced in the starting materials. Such changes as occurred were mostly downward and as a result the standard national indexes of building material prices will probably show a further slight decline for the month.

* * *

Several new school buildings are being erected in Canada, including a $200,000 high school in Ontario.

* * *

Two new hotels, one a seaside resort and the other a residential hotel, are being planned for Victoria, Australia.

What the Owner Can Expect of the Dunham Heating System

The Dunham Thermostatic Radiator Trap

The Dunham Packless Radiator Valve

Look for the name DUNHAM

The DUNHAM HEATING SERVICE

Adequacy to heat all rooms to a comfortable degree in the coldest weather.

Adequacy to meet sudden cold snaps quickly.

Adequacy of the materials and construction to give trouble-free service throughout an average lifetime.

Adequacy of all units to function uniformly as a whole—to give an abundance of heat when heat is desired.

Adequacy and *Flexibility* are two reasons for the widespread acceptance of Dunham Heating. Another will follow in the next advertisement of this series.

C. A. DUNHAM CO.
DUNHAM BUILDING
450 East Ohio Street Chicago

Over sixty branch and local sales offices in the United States and Canada bring Dunham Heating Service as close to you as your telephone. Consult your telephone directory for the address of our office in your city.

Ornamental Grilled Gates to Dining Room, Enlarged Clift Hotel, San Francisco. Schultze & Weaver, Architects.

ALL ornamental iron and bronze in the Clift Hotel addition was executed by us.

FEDERAL ORNAMENTAL IRON & BRONZE COMPANY

SIXTEENTH STREET AND SAN BRUNO AVE. - SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 4180

Electric Water Heating

TYPE "L" Completely assembled. Full automatic Insert type EVERHOT Heater. A dependable, safe method of having hot water at all times.

Specify
EVERHOT
Electric Heaters

For Residences, Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs, Ranches, Estates, and Industries.

Nine years of electrical manufacturing experience has perfected the EVERHOT Heating Unit so that it is today the most durable and quickest-heating unit made.

Electric water heating is gaining popularity due to its great convenience, elimination of attention to maintainence and in reduced cost of current.

EVERHOT Water Heaters are furnished completely assembled with tank, and with the insert or exterior type of heating unit. Made in all sizes and ready for instant installation.

Write us requirements and details of any special water heating problem. Send for illustrated literature and price list.

EVERHOT ELECTRIC & MFG. COMPANY
116 Llewellyn Street Los Angeles, California

"What's the Best Way to Heat This Building?"

You can answer this question in several ways—by digging through reference files—by talking with dozens of salesmen—by personal investigation—but there is an easier way which most architects in the West are adopting.

They call in a Pacific Heating Engineer and ask for his suggestions. They know that he represents a firm which is the acknowledged leader in the manufacture and installation of all types of Gas Heating appliances. They know that the P. H. E. and the Company he represents are interested solely in giving the most efficient and satisfactory heating system possible—regardless of the type of appliance used.

You, too, can depend on the recommendations of the P. H. E. who calls upon you. He can give unbiased advice because he is not interested in selling one particular type of appliance regardless of whether or not it fits your needs.

Use the P. H. E. Get his recommendations and then ask other companies to bid on his specifications. Pacific asks no favors because of this service.

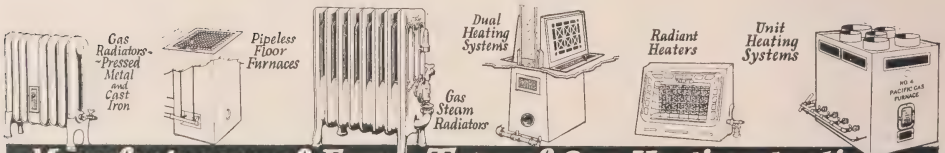
Pacific Gas Radiator Company

Gas Heating Headquarters

1732-1740 West Washington St., Los Angeles. Phone BEacon 2190

Representatives in Principal Cities of the West.

Write for address of the Pacific Heating Engineer nearest you.



Manufacturers of Every Type of Gas Heating Appliance

FIRE RETARDENT WALLS EXPLAINED

New Book for Builders Points Out Advantages of a Solid, Incombustible Backing for Plaster or Stucco

When is a wall fire retardent? is an important question raised in a new booklet for home builders recently published by The Buttonlath Manufacturing Co., of Los Angeles.

The authors contend that a wall is fire retardent only when the plaster or stucco is backed up by a solid, incombustible base which will resist the passage of the flames even should the plaster or stucco fall, under the action of intense heat, or the force of the fireman's hose.

Generally speaking, the booklet points out, there are two types of lath: open lath and solid lath. Open lath, it is contended, may be incombustible, or fire resistant, but because it would permit the passage of flame, should the plaster or stucco fall, it is not fire retardent in a strict sense. Solid lath, which also is incombustible, is claimed to be truly fire-retardent.

The book presents an interesting series of tests, purporting to show the various desirable properties of a rocklike core of gypsum plaster composition, encased in two heavy sheets of building paper. Among these advantages are said to be fire resistance, moisture-proofing, sound-deadening, insulation against heat and cold and the bracing strength of sheathing.

The Buttonlath Manufacturing Co. is mailing this booklet without cost to prospective builders, and, regardless of one's personal preferences as to the various types of lath discussed, the book is said to offer much information of general interest on the subject of better walls.

* * *

The erection of a fifteen-story building to contain offices, hotel rooms, apartment suites, and an auditorium seating 6000 persons, to cost approximately $6,000,000, is being planned for Vancouver, B. C.

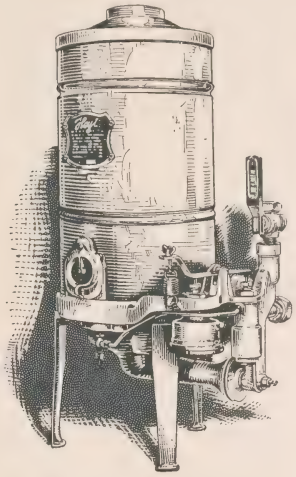
There is a
Haws Model
for every
architectural
purpose

Haws Model No. 17

Practical · Efficient · Graceful

The above Haws Drinking Fountain comprises a vitreous china bowl, Mueller nickel plated self-closing valve with concealed regulating screw, Haws vitreous china 2½-inch ball drinking fountain head, service step and iron standard to floor. Aluminum bronze finish.

HAWS SANITARY DRINKING FAUCET COMPANY
1808 HARMON ST.
BERKELEY, CAL. U.S.A.



6 Features of the New Model 30
—*Aluminum Jacket*

1. **Low First Cost**
   Simple Construction Reduces Manufacturing Costs.
2. **Economy**
   Heats only the water to be used immediately.
3. **Durable**
   15-Year-Old Hoyts still giving Dependable Service.
4. **Saves Space**
   The Wall Model may be placed up out of the way.
5. **Service Department**
   "Within-a-Day" Service for slightest interruption of Performance.
6. **Pure, Fresh Water**
   Heats live running water only.

Over 40,000 HOYTS giving splendid service on the Pacific Coast

See 20th Edition, Sweet's Architectural Catalog, page 1860.

Hoyt Automatic
WATER ~ HEATER

HOYT HEATER COMPANY

2146 East 25th St. LOS ANGELES
321 13th Street OAKLAND
285 O'Farrell St. SAN FRANCISCO
Security Building PORTLAND, ORE.

Show Rooms in the Principal Pacific Coast Cities.

FOR BETTER CONCRETE AT LOWER COST

At Lower Cost

The unprecedented Workability and flowability of Concrete and mortar made with

OLD MISSION
PLASTIK WATERTITE
PORTLAND CEMENT
Patent Pending

would well justify higher costs for this type of construction. But the contrary is the case. Old Mission PLASTIK WATERTITE yields a decided saving in labor, time and material.

Old Mission PLASTIK WATERTITE is a laboratory-controlled product. Its uniformity cannot be approximated by admixtures under field conditions.

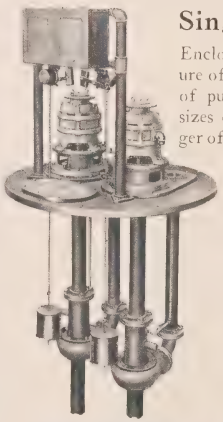
Old Mission Portland Cement Company

Manufacturers of Old Mission Portland Cement and
Old Mission PLASTIK WATERTITE Portland Cement

Main Office: Standard Oil Building, San Francisco

FOR BETTER CONCRETE AT LOWER COST

WET PIT SUMP *or* SEWAGE EJECTOR



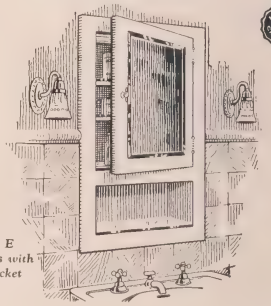
Single or Duplex

Enclosed runners are a feature of this pump. Given sizes of pumps will pass given sizes of solids without danger of clogging. Sewage does not come in contact with shaft, due to surrounding column which also supports weight of pump and keeps it in alignment. Bearings are lubricated from surface. The space below lower bearing is so ported that sewage cannot get into the bearing.

BYRON JACKSON
PUMP MFG. CO.
Factory and Main Office, Berkeley, California
Branches:
San Francisco, Los Angeles, Visalia, Salt Lake City, Portland, Ore.

HESS CABINETS *and* MIRRORS

Snow-White Steel



STYLE E to recess with open pocket below.

THERE are other cabinets; but none so good at our prices—none better at ***any*** price. We would like to submit a sample.

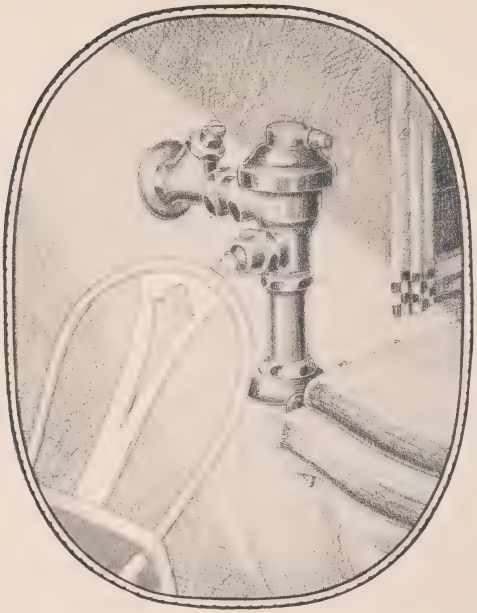
See Sweet's Index; or write for catalogue.
HESS WARMING & VENTILATING CO.
Makers of Hess *Welded Steel* Furnace.
1218 S. Western Avenue, Chicago

FEATURING: CALIFORNIA SHOPS AND HOTEL DEL MONTE

PACIFIC·COAST ARCHITECT

VOLUME XXX · OCTOBER · 1926 · NUMBER FOUR

PRICE 50 CENTS



You can hold a Sloan Valve down but *you can't hold a Sloan Valve open*

Saved: A Gallon of water per second

SHOULD, by error or intention, the handle of a Sloan Valve be held down, there would be no waste of water as is the case with other flush valves. This gives you an idea of the saving of water effected by Sloan Valves as compared with other valves. You can install Sloan Valves in a hotel or public building where they will be subject to careless usage and *know* that, regardless of the treatment to which they are subjected, they will not waste water.

Always make this test in selecting flush-valve equipment:

First: Press the handle of a Sloan Valve in any direction. Hold it or let it go. In either case, the Sloan Valve delivers a fixed amount of water—just the right amount for a complete flush—but no more!

Second: Try this same experiment with any other valve. Not one has this automatic feature of the Sloan Valve which saves building-owners hundreds of dollars in reduced water-bills. The non-hold-open feature explains the overwhelming preference for Sloan.

SLOAN VALVE CO.

CHICAGO

BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE BUILDING REVIEW

VOLUME XXX · SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES · OCTOBER · 1926 · NUMBER FOUR

CONTENTS

Saving Lives and Reducing Building Costs . . . . *J. J. Rosedale, Consulting Engineer* 9
The New Del Monte . . . . *Harris Allen, A.I.A.* 35
Illumination Problems and Principles in Commercial Buildings . . . . *Zoe A. Battu* 33
Editorial 45
Monthly Bulletin, American Institute of Architects . . . . *Albert J. Evers* 47
San Francisco Architectural Club . . . . *J. H. Devitt* 49
Personal Glimpses 51
Index of Advertisers 78

ILLUSTRATIONS

Buildings by Morgan, Walls & Clements, Architects

Store Building for Vernon Goodwin, Los Angeles, Cal. . . . Cover
Building for W. P. Fuller & Co., Los Angeles, Cal. . . . 10, 11
Entrance Detail, W. P. Fuller & Co., Los Angeles, Cal. . . . 12
Addition to Polytechnic High School, Los Angeles, Cal. . . . 13
Store Building for Mrs. James W. Reed, Los Angeles, Cal. . . . 14
Entrance, Shop for Mullen and Bluett, Pasadena, Cal. . . . 15
Courtyard, Shop for Mullen and Bluett, Pasadena, Cal. . . . 16
Rear Window, Shop for Mullen and Bluett, Pasadena, Cal. . . . 17
Interior, Shop for Mullen and Bluett, Pasadena, Cal. . . . 18
Pavilion, Store Building for Paul W. Meyer, Hollywood, Cal. . . . 19
Store, Garage and Loft Building for Paul W. Meyer, Hollywood, Cal. . . . 20, 21
Henry's Rotisserie, Los Angeles, Cal. . . . 22, 23
Shop Fronts, Building for Vernon Goodwin, Los Angeles, Cal. . . . 24
Store and Loft Building for Vernon Goodwin, Los Angeles, Cal. . . . 25
Store and Loft Building for C. E. Toberman and C. E. Boog, Hollywood, Cal. . . . 26
Building for Franklin Motor Car Co., Los Angeles, Cal. . . . 27
Building for Star Motor Car Co., Los Angeles, Cal. . . . 28
Carter De Haven's Music Box Theater, Building for C. B. Brunson, Hollywood, Cal. . . . 29
Office Building for Riverside Finance Co., Riverside, Cal. . . . 30
Store Building for Elias V. and Mildred F. Rosenkranz, Hollywood, Cal. . . . 31
Hollywood Chamber of Commerce Building, Hollywood, Cal. . . . 32

Hotel Del Monte, Lewis P. Hobart and Clarence A. Tantau, Associated Architects

Airplane View of Hotel Del Monte, Monterey, Cal. . . . 37
Remodeled Wing, Hotel Del Monte, Monterey, Cal. . . . 37
Pavilion, Hotel Del Monte, Monterey, Cal. . . . 38
Fireplace in Lounge, Hotel Del Monte, Monterey, Cal. . . . 39
Fireplace in Lobby, Hotel Del Monte, Monterey, Cal. . . . 40
Lobby, Hotel Del Monte, Monterey, Cal. . . . 41
Lounge, toward Lobby, Hotel Del Monte, Monterey, Cal. . . . 42

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for the Architect, Contractor and Home Builder
Published by the Western States Publishing Corporation

HARRIS ALLEN, A. I. A., EDITOR — J. LESLIE MEEK, GENERAL MANAGER
NED BRYDONE-JACK, MANAGER SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OFFICE

Address all communications to BUSINESS OFFICE, 703 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. Telephone Kearny 7794
Price, mailed flat to any address in United States, Mexico or Cuba, $4.00 a year; single copies, 50c; to Canada, $5.00 a year; foreign countries, $6.00 a year. Entered at the Post Office in San Francisco as second-class matter

EASTERN REPRESENTATIVES: JOHN D. ROSS, 608 OTIS BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
WILLIAM D. WARD, TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY
LOS ANGELES: 1617 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, PHONE EMPIRE 2267

Design by William Mooser, Jr.

Carried in stock
in San Francisco

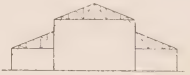
TYPE A—Clear Span Type

TYPE M—Monitor Type

TYPE BMB—Low Crane Type with monitor

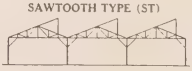
Type BAB Buildings also available

TYPE BCB—High Crane Type

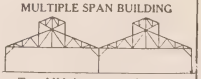


Type M truss also available for center span

SAWTOOTH TYPE (ST)



MULTIPLE SPAN BUILDING



Type MM shown; type A trusses also available

Industrial Buildings of Permanent Construction

COASTEEL Standard Buildings, manufactured on the Pacific Coast, are in every sense permanent buildings. They are constructed of completely standardized units, of a specially manufactured steel. **Every member is hot dip galvanized after fabrication.**

In such places as window sash, where complete protection from weathering is essential, copper bearing steel is used and all of it is galvanized.

COASTEEL Buildings are made in various types—in all sizes—and are entirely suitable wherever a one-story industrial building is desired.

MICHEL & PFEFFER IRON WORKS

Tenth and Harrison Streets
San Francisco

COASTEEL

MICHEL & PFEFFER IRON WORKS
Tenth and Harrison Streets San Francisco
Send me information about COASTEEL *Standard Buildings*

PACIFIC·COAST·ARCHITECT
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE BUILDING REVIEW
VOLUME XXX · SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES · OCTOBER 1926 · NUMBER FOUR

SAVING LIVES AND REDUCING BUILDING COSTS

[BY J. J. ROSEDALE]
Consulting Safety Engineer, San Francisco

Serious consideration of the following article (second of a series on accident prevention) is recommended to all concerned in the Building Industry — not alone construction contractors, but, equally, architects, financial interests, insurance companies and such organizations as Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Associations.—Editor

THE construction industry is probably the second largest industry in the United States, and yet this industry has given comparatively little thought to the matter of accident prevention. It is difficult to understand this, especially as there is so much to be gained thereby.

In discussing this matter with contractors they bring up various arguments against it, such as the fact that changes take place from day to day so that the worker finds himself in a different environment; that construction work is of a more or less temporary nature; that the labor turnover is so heavy that it is impossible to carry on safe practices, etc. These obstacles, however, can all be overcome if the contractors will inaugurate a safety department which will inculcate the safety idea into the minds of the workers in any environment in which they find themselves, and provide safe working conditions on every job.

When the accident-prevention movement first came into being, the same objections were raised by other industries, but we find now, after fifteen years of carrying on accident-prevention work in manufacturing plants, railroads and in the steel and iron industry, that accident prevention has brought about a reduction in accidents as well as having paid good dividends to these industries.

The United States Steel Corporation in ten years expended over $9,000,000 for accident prevention and this netted them a return of $14,000,000, while saving 250,000 employees from injuries and 40,000 from fatal injury. This is a splendid record in that the iron and steel industry was classed at one time as the most hazardous industry.

The construction industry is now the most hazardous of industries and it was pointed out in the report of Secretary Hoover's Committee on Waste in Industry that the cost of accidents on construction work in the United States annually is $120,000,000, and, according to the last report of the Industrial Accident Commission, California contributes $3,000,000 worth of accidents to this amount, which is 10 to 15 per cent of all industrial accidents in the State.

A sidewalk canopy which violates every rule of safety.

Unguarded elevator shafts cause many fatal accidents.

It has only been within the past four years that some of the leading contractors in the United States have carried on organized safety work which has resulted in a money saving to them as well as eliminating the old idea, "a death to a floor," which was the common experience on tall buildings in the course of construction.

One large contractor, working 581,614 man-hours in 12 months lost 6 hours per 1000 man-hours worked, while another contractor, working 529,000 man-hours in 12 months, lost four hours per 1000 man-hours worked. This latter contractor worked three months, a total of 155,945 man-hours, without a single lost-time accident. One large contractor in the East who has done organized safety work has a credit of 64 per cent on his insurance rate, or a cash saving of $2,800 on each $100,000 payroll. Another Eastern contractor has reduced his accident rate 76 per cent.

The manual rates for compensation insurance are made up by actuaries representing all insurance companies combined, so that the insurance companies will receive what is considered an adequate premium based on the combined total experience of all the contractors in the construction industry. The insurance companies maintain the California Inspection Rating Bureau for the purpose of establishing rates and the experience of each individual contractor. A contractor actually makes his own rates, for his rates are reduced if he has good experience and increased by bad experience.

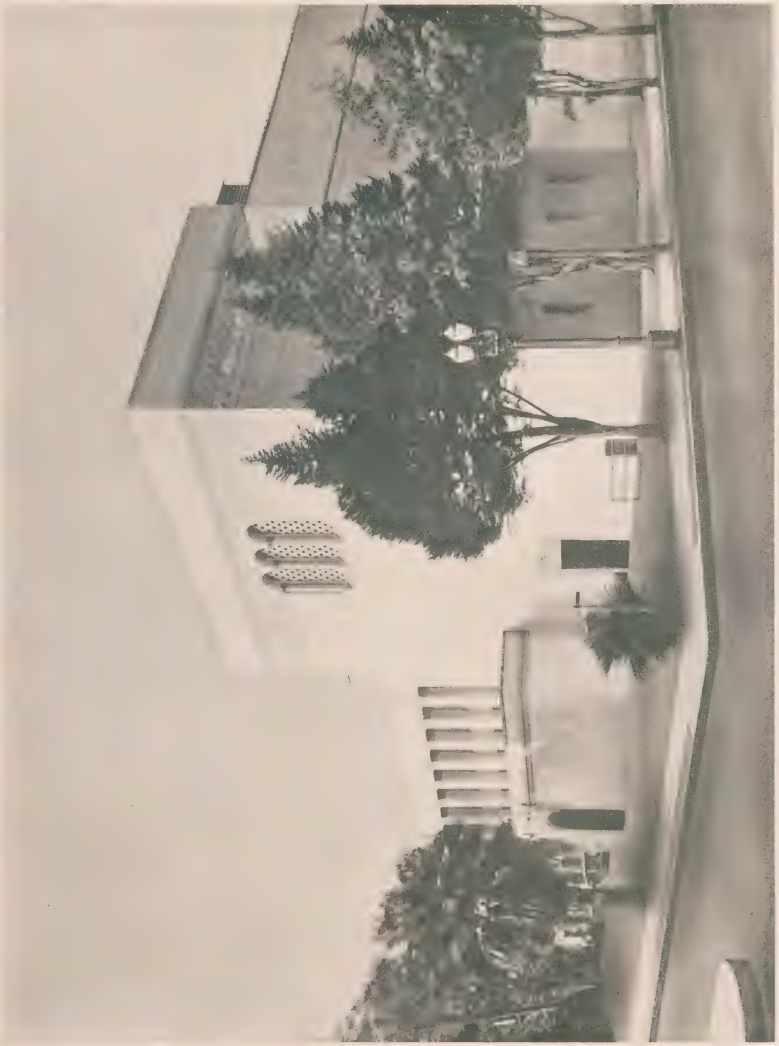
A contractor with an estimated payroll of $200,000 per year, at the manual rate of 4 per cent or $4 per $100 pay-

[Concluded on page 59]

BUILDING FOR W. P. FULLER & CO., LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
MORGAN, WALLS & CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS

BUILDING FOR W. P. FULLER & CO., LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
MORGAN, WALLS & CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS

ENTRANCE DETAIL, W. P. FULLER & CO., LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
MORGAN, WALLS & CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS



ADDITION TO POLYTECHNIC HIGH SCHOOL, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. MORGAN, WALLS & CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS

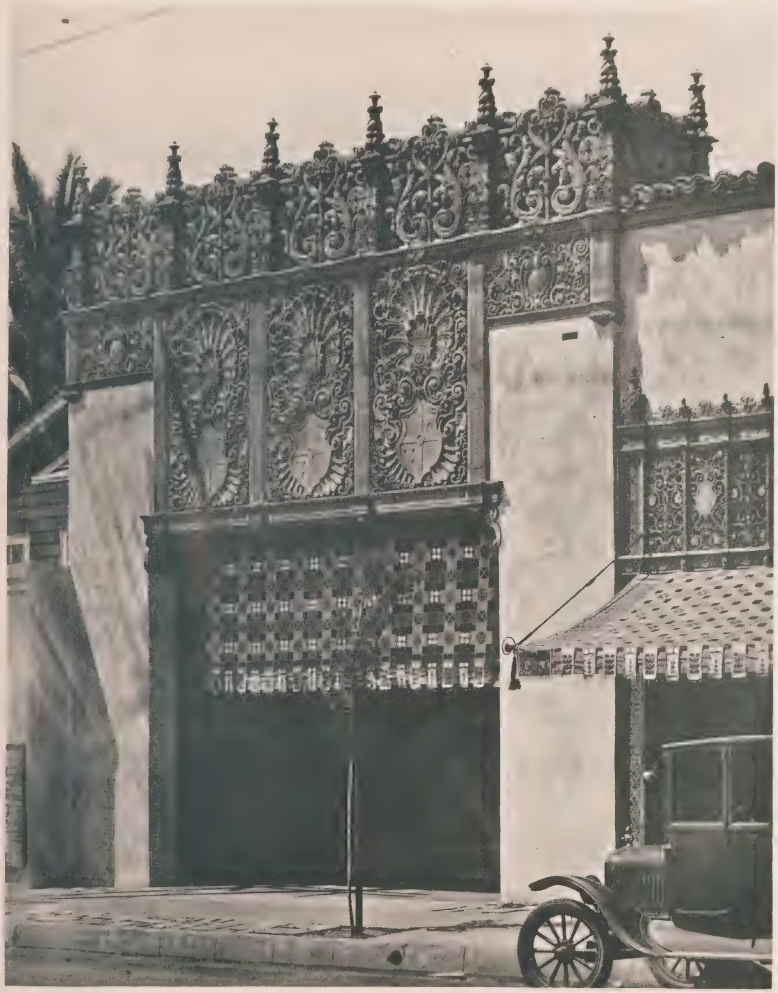
STORE BUILDING FOR MR. JAMES W. REED, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
MORGAN, WALLS & CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS

ENTRANCE, SHOP FOR MULLEN AND BLUETT, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
MORGAN, WALLS & CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS

COURTYARD, SHOP FOR MULLEN AND BLUETT, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA. MORGAN, WALLS & CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS

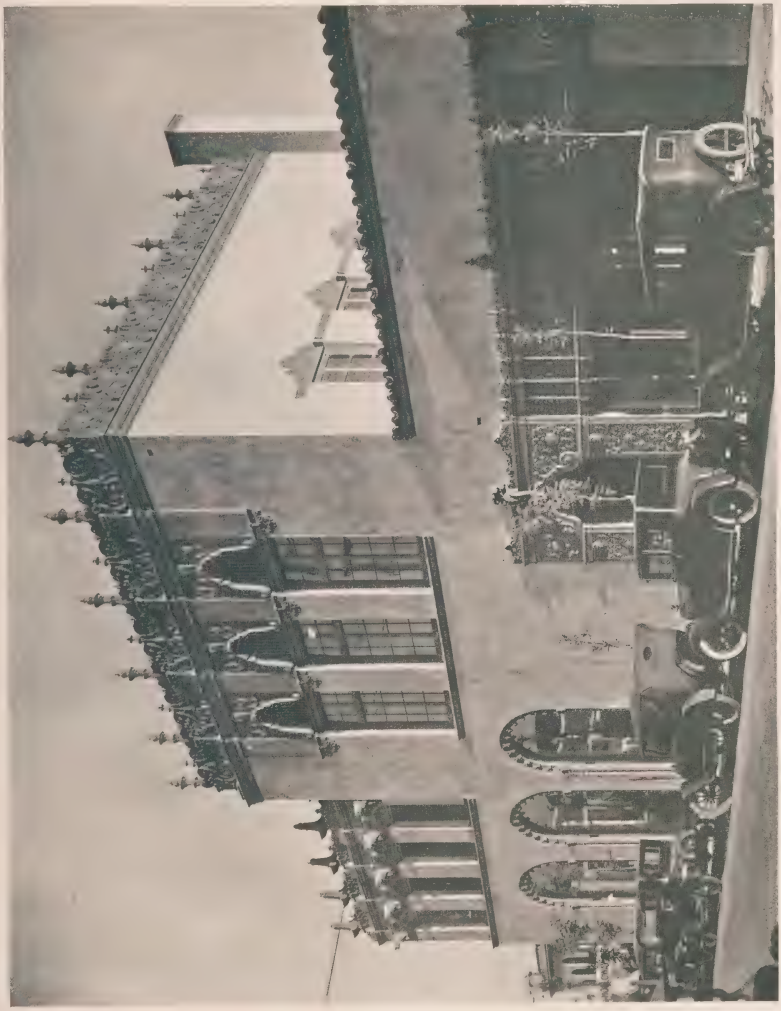
REAR WINDOW, SHOP FOR MULLEN AND BLUETT, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
MORGAN, WALLS & CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS

INTERIOR, SHOP FOR MULLEN AND BLUETT, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
MORGAN, WALLS & CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS

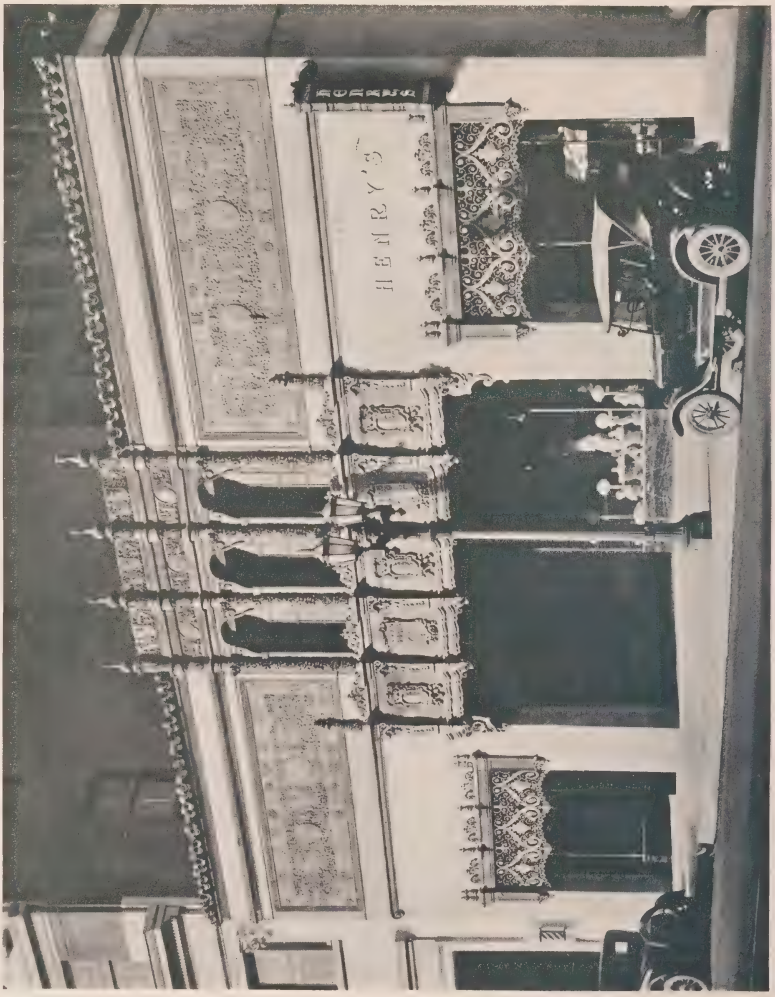


PAVILION, STORE BUILDING FOR PAUL W. MEYER, HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA
MORGAN, WALLS & CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS

STORE, GARAGE AND LOFT BUILDING FOR PAUL W. MEYER, HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA
MORGAN, WALLS & CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS



STORE, GARAGE AND LOFT BUILDING FOR PAUL W. NEYER, HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA. MORGAN, WALLS & CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS

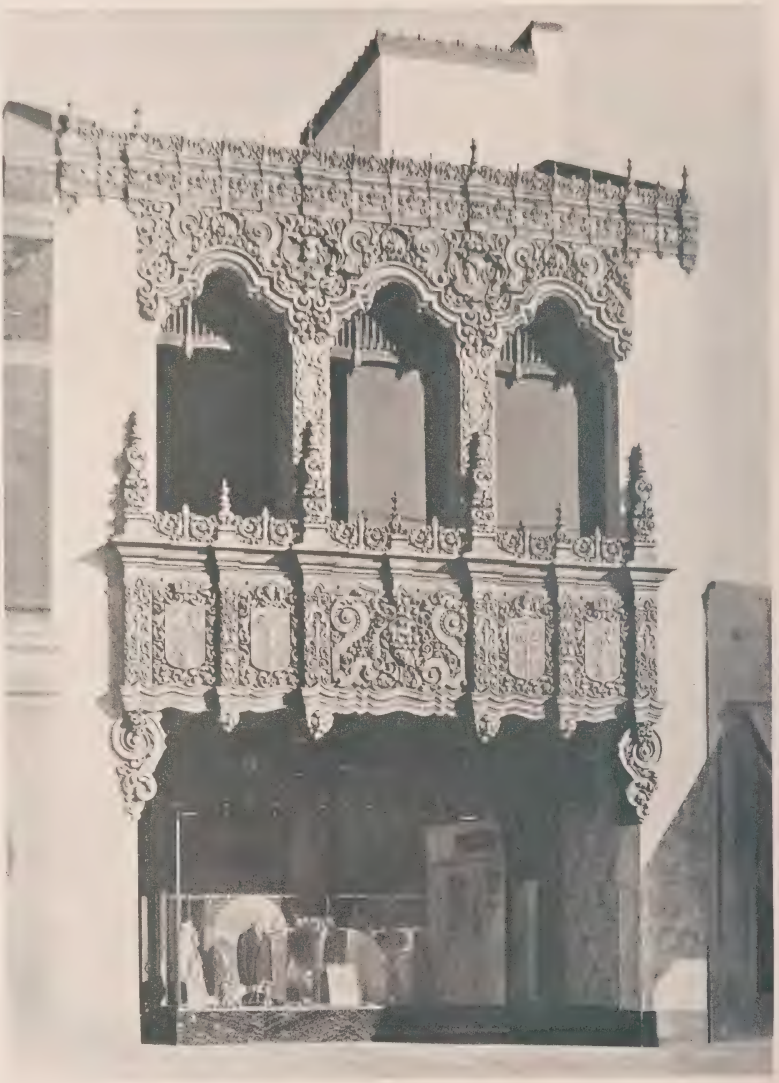


HENRY'S ROTISSERIE, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. MORGAN, WALLS & CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS

HENRY'S ROTISSERIE, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
MORGAN, WALLS & CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS

SHOP FRONTS, BUILDING FOR VERNON GOODWIN, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. MORGAN, WALLS & CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS

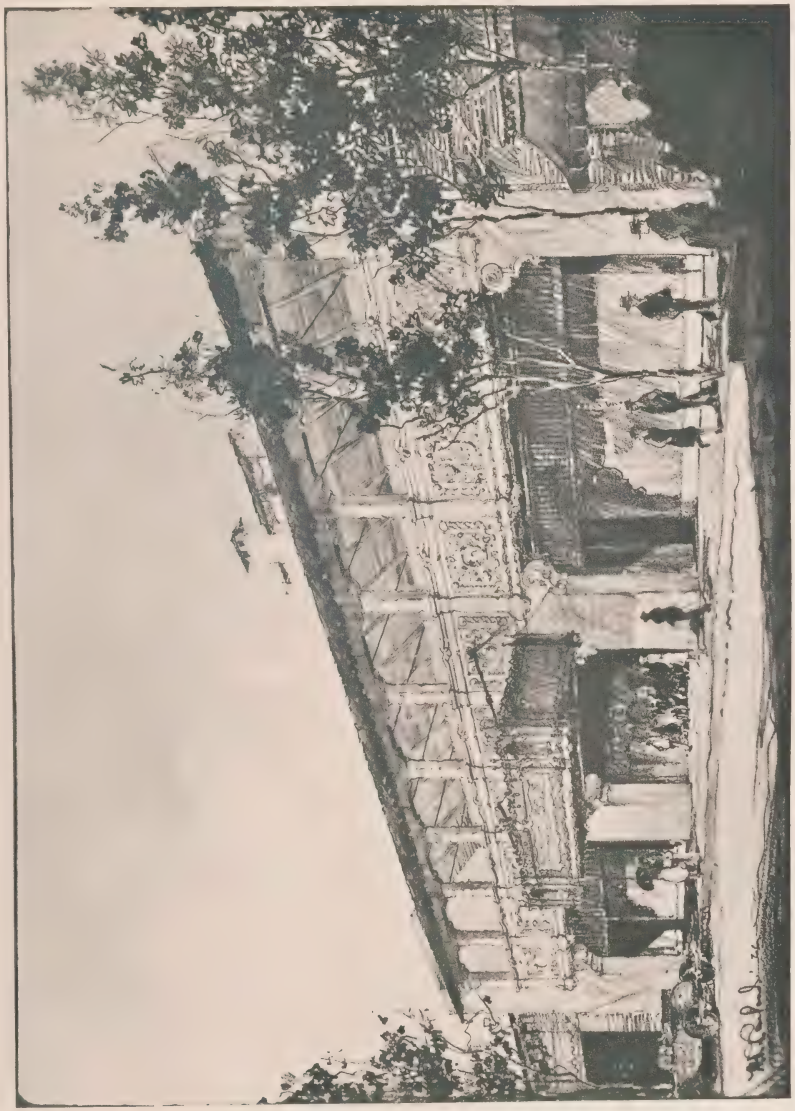
STORE AND LOFT BUILDING FOR VERNON GOODWIN, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
MORGAN, WALLS & CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS



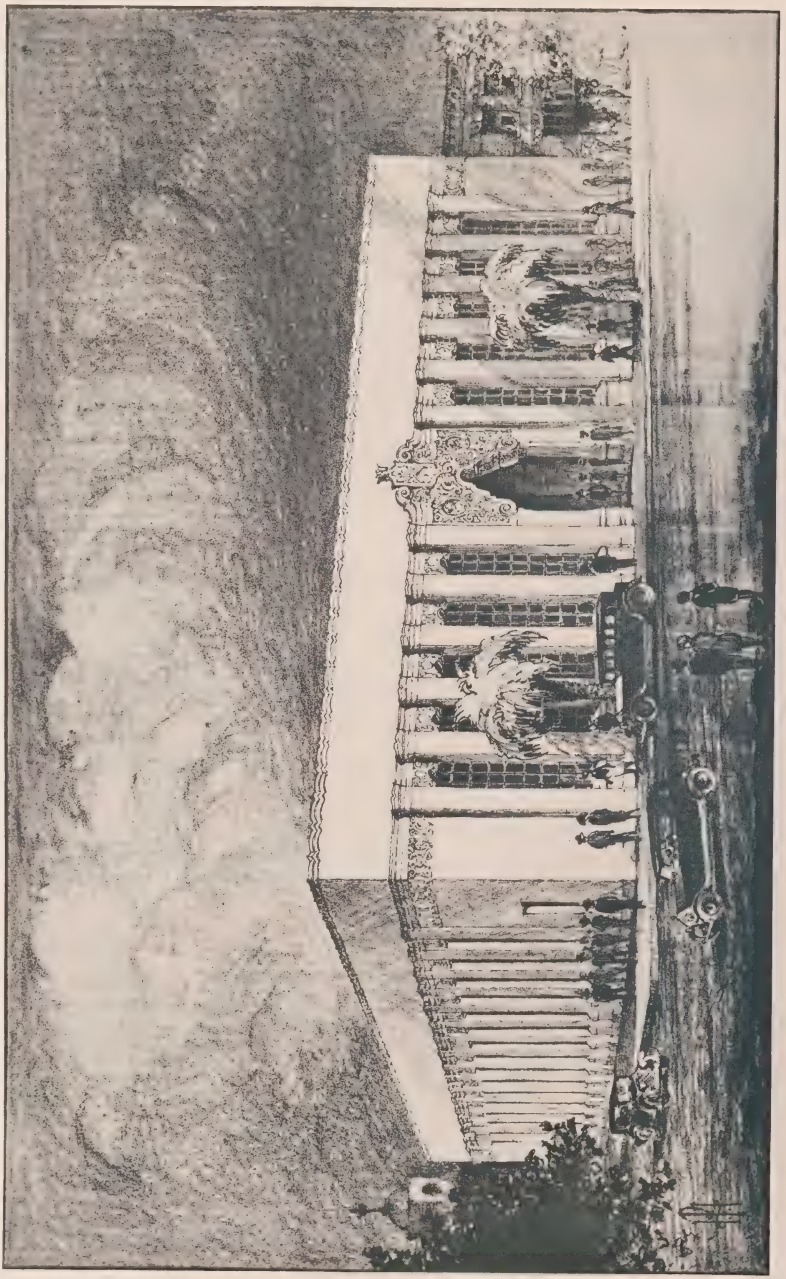
STORE AND LOFT BUILDING FOR C. E. TOBERMAN AND C. E. BOAG, HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA
MORGAN, WALLS & CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS

BUILDING FOR FRANKLIN MOTOR CAR CO., LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
MORGAN, WALLS & CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS

BUILDING FOR STAR MOTOR CAR CO., LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. MORGAN, WALLS & CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS



CARTER DE HAVEN'S MUSIC BOX THEATER, BUILDING FOR C. B. BRUNSON, HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA. MORGAN, WALLS & CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS



OFFICE BUILDING FOR RIVERSIDE FINANCE CO., RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA. MORGAN, WALLS & CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS

STORE BUILDING FOR ELIAS V. AND MILDRED I. ROSENKRANZ, HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA. MORGAN, WALLS & CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS

HOLLYWOOD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING, HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA. MORGAN, WALLS & CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS

ILLUMINATION PROBLEMS IN COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

[BY ZOE A. BATTU]

GENERALLY speaking, the commercial world today recognizes the subtle connection between the illusive qualities of light and the tangible and material qualities of dollars and cents. For the public, it is not enough that a merchant offers goods of sterling worth. He must present his wares in an atmosphere artistically in keeping with the nature and quality of the merchandise. The lure of bargain prices for fine lingerie might tempt a woman once in a bare, unadorned, crudely lighted place. But one can rest reasonably assured that the same woman would not give that shop her continued patronage, because, unconsciously, she craves to make the purchase of lingerie a luxurious adventure in a luxurious atmosphere, and the lingerie thereby gains in her sight a value not to be lightly estimated.

Even when spending its nickels and dimes, the public demands suitable light on the subject. The Woolworth Company discovered this very early in its career, and proper illumination has been reduced to a fine point by the scientific and merchandising experts of this organization. From coast to coast, it is impossible to find a poorly lighted Woolworth Store. There is nothing involved, fancy or spectacular about the methods employed, but without exception the Woolworth Stores are notably well lighted and without glare or gloomy areas.

But to concentrate upon the actual planning of commercial lighting systems, it would perhaps be well to determine what is to be accomplished. What results in lighting must be achieved in order that a store or shop may best fulfil its purposes?

One of the first objects of a commercial lighting system is to aid in the sale of goods. For this reason the quantity and quality of the light must be such as to enable a customer to see the merchandise without difficulty and perceive its true colors, texture and proportions. Lighting that tends to produce optical illusions in any way seriously misleading has no place in the merchandising scheme of things.

Utility having been served, provision must be made for the artistic aspects of illumination. Elements of shadow must be introduced in order that the principal light areas will have areas of contrast that are restful to the eye and pleasing to the artistic sense.

And, finally, operating costs for the lighting system must bear a right relation to the general overhead expenses of the business. If it costs too much to operate a lighting system, it can hardly be considered an asset, no matter how elaborate and striking are its fixtures and effects.

In planning a commercial lighting system, it is obvious that the architect can profitably collaborate with an illumination engineer for a solution of the scientific and physical angles involved. This is especially true in the large department store or building of any size. The services of such a specialist are usually available through various public utility and electrical equipment concerns. These companies have made exhaustive studies and lab-

[Concluded on page 43]

The main floor display room of the new Kohler & Chase Building is a work in which all details—architectural features, color, decorations, furnishings and lighting—are blended into a balanced and related whole. Frederick Meyer, Architect.

THE "GOLD ROOM" IN THE COTTAGE OF MR. CARL STANLEY, MANAGER OF HOTEL DEL MONTE, HAS TROWELED PLASTER WALLS COVERED WITH GOLD LEAF, AND ANTIQUED. THE WARM GLOW THUS PRODUCED IS BOTH BEAUTIFUL AND UNIQUE. CLARENCE A. TANTAU, ARCHITECT; LINDGREN & SWINERTON, INC., BUILDERS; A. QUANDT & SONS, PAINTERS AND DECORATORS [SINCE 1885], 374 GUERRERO STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Quandt quality is available for the small job as well as the large. Our operations are State-wide

THE NEW DEL MONTE

[BY HARRIS ALLEN, A. I. A.]

SOME views of the new Del Monte Hotel are published herewith. The public is interested in the renaissance of this historic hostelry, with which so much of California-Spanish sentiment and tradition are interwoven; and sympathetic allowance must be made for the conditions under which these first photographs were taken.

The new Del Monte Hotel is still too new to be entirely satisfactory. It is stark, white, raw-looking; one remembers with a bit of regret the comfortable, shabby old hotel, inartistic, if you please, but calm and dignified in its verdant setting, really rather of an old aristocrat after all. Unless the new building acquires a thick coat of vines, or a large tree or two be transplanted to closer proximity, I doubt if it will ever impress the visitor with quite the same sense of charm as the old Del Monte.

However, that applies only to the main approach. The two sunken gardens will be very lovely, are now, indeed, with their surrounding balustrades and flower pots and gay awnings. Of course these are much more Italian than Spanish—not that that should count for anything, for it is very nice Italian; and if you call it Mediterranean, what's the difference? Especially as one of them gives, almost directly, into the Pompeiian Pool. This is now on axis with the main lobby, from which one looks out through a huge square of plate glass, a decided improvement over the old scheme.

In fact, it is quite obvious that the architects have studied this problem of reconstruction and readjustment very carefully and very lovingly. The old wings (which used to be the new wings) surviving the fire have been masked with stucco and capped with tile, and screened discreetly behind pleasing pavilions, terminals of connecting corridors. Every advantage has been taken of the lovely vistas on all sides, in arranging the public rooms, lobby, lounge, dining room, sun room. The airplane view shows very well how skilfully the various elements have been grouped around the dining room as a dominating central focus. Architecturally as well as—gastronomically, shall we say?—this is the important feature, as shown by the scale of wall treatment. It is merely incidental that the tower happens to be at the juncture of the front wings. Logically it should be in the center. But doubtless it is more effective as it is, since the surrounding trees prevent any distant view.

Leaving the exterior to time, and entering one of the undoubtedly Spanish doorways, one finds an equally indubitable Spanish atmosphere within. Here is a series of very splendid rooms, opulent in finish and furniture and warm in color. Their great size and real dignity of proportion and design are so impressive, so convincing, that not the slightest effect of "hotelly" ornateness exists. Quite the opposite; although these interiors cannot be called simple, nevertheless the broad expanses of rough plastered wall and dull-red floor tile provide an essential unity of treatment, relieved by the richness of detail in ceilings, doorways, mantels, columns, and by the beauty of furniture and rugs. One should not overlook, in this connection, the extremely fine and appropriate mural decorations, painted by Francis McComas, Dan Sayre Groesbeck, Ferdinand Burgdorff and Armin Hansen.

The nine new guest cottages scattered through the hotel grounds, although separated from the main building, form, of course, a definite part of the hotel system. These are wholly admirable, and do not suffer, as the large building does, from the loss of intimate landscaping. They are entirely too charming to be dismissed with a word, and will be illustrated in a later issue.

Since the hotel is now safe from another fire risk, its ancient prestige will doubtless continue and wax as time heals old scars and mellows new walls. Even aside from sentiment, the Del Monte is a notable addition to the architecture of California.

* * *

WAR MEMORIAL CORNER-STONE LAYING

Armistice Day, November 11, has been set as the date for laying the corner-stone of the San Francisco War Memorial. The ceremony will be conducted jointly by the Board of Trustees of the War Memorial, the American Legion and other veteran and military organizations and city and State officials.

A committee headed by Charles Kendrick has been appointed to carry out the necessary arrangements.

The group of buildings when completed will cover two city blocks bounded by Grove street to McAllister street and Franklin street to Van Ness avenue, and will contain the San Francisco Opera House, Hall for S. F. Symphony Orchestra, American Legion and other War Veteran Headquarters, and Museum of the California Institute of Fine Arts.

Plans are being completed by the collaborating architects Bakewell & Brown and G. Albert Lansburgh.

* * *

GAS FURNACE INSTALLATION CODE

A new standard code for Gas Furnace Installation has recently been issued by the Gas Furnace Association of Southern California, with offices in the Chamber of Commerce Building, Los Angeles.

The prime object of this Code, according to Geo. Finney, secretary and treasurer of the association, is to protect the furnace user, and through this assurance to reflect good to the industry. The booklet contains much valuable information, including general observations on warm-air heating, with recommendations on certain essentials of good practice; provisions to be made by owner, architect or builder, for the reception of gas-fired warm-air furnace heating plants, recommendations regarding sizes of heat pipes, vents and air supply to gravity systems.

* * *

Gogerty & Weyl, architects of Hollywood Play House which is to be completed in December, have introduced a number of innovations in the theater building. One of these is a grand staircase which supports the balcony and leads to a mezzanine patio to be used as a promenade. Building, ground and furnishings will represent an investment of approximately $1,000,000.

* * *

The Hermann Safe Co., manufacturers of fire and burglar proof safes, vaults etc., have recently moved into their new building at Howard and Main streets, San Francisco.

* * *

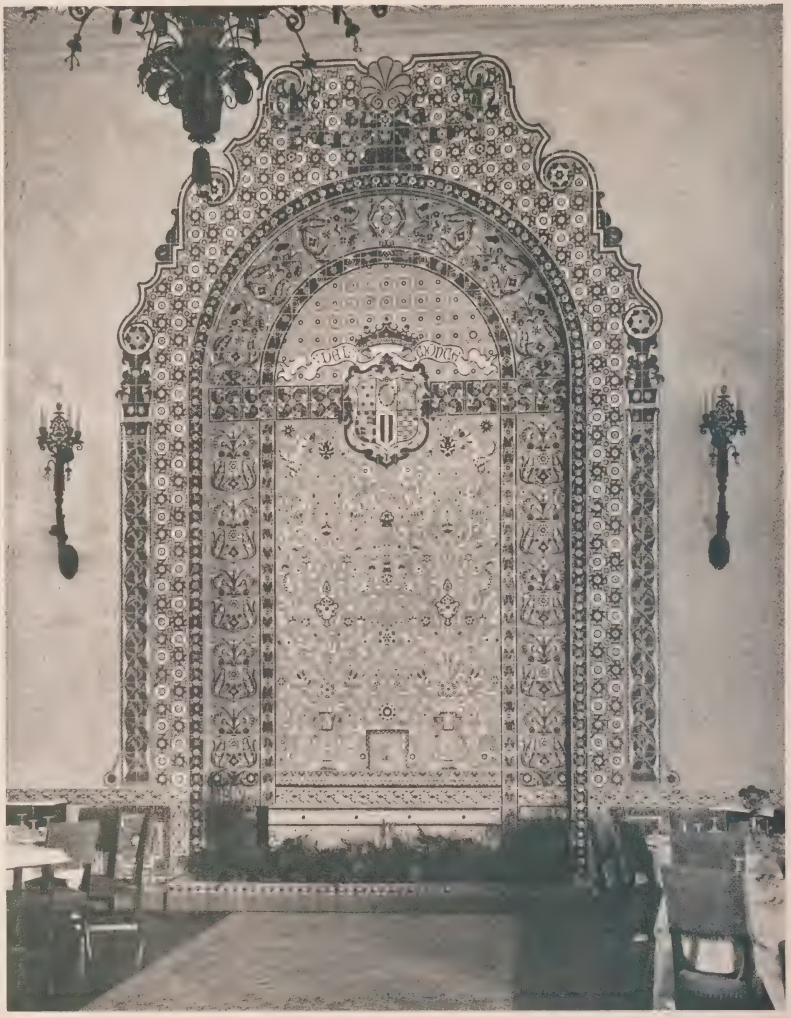
Thomas M. Edwards, architect (formerly Kuhn & Edwards), announces the removal of his office to 525 Market street, San Francisco.

* * *

John P. Krempel, architect, has his office at 304 South Broadway, Los Angeles.

* * *

Frank V. Mayo, architect, has moved to 421 E. Miner avenue, Stockton, Calif.



HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA. LEWIS P. HOBART AND CLARENCE A. TANTAU, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

THIS wall fountain of decorative tile, in the dining room of the new Hotel Del Monte, is the dominant feature of a room of amazing beauty. The work was executed at our Tropico Plant. Entrance arch and windows are trimmed with the same tile, while wainscot cap and base give unity to the whole.

GLADDING · McBEAN · & · CO.
General Office: 660 Market Street, San Francisco

Los Angeles Office: 621 South Hope Street
Portland Office: U. S. National Bank Building
Seattle Office: Dexter Horton Building
Oakland Office: Twenty-second and Market Streets

ABOVE—AIRPLANE VIEW; BELOW, REMODELED WING, HOTEL DEL MONTE, MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA
LEWIS P. HOBART AND CLARENCE A. TANTAU, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

PAVILION, HOTEL DEL MONTE, MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA. LEWIS P. HOBART AND CLARENCE A. TANTAU, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

FIREPLACE IN LOUNGE, HOTEL DEL MONTE, MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA
LEWIS P. HOBART AND CLARENCE A. TANTAU, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

FIREPLACE IN LOBBY, HOTEL DEL MONTE, MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA
LEWIS P. HOBART AND CLARENCE A. TANTAU, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

LOBBY, HOTEL DEL MONTE, MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA. LEWIS P. HOBART AND CLARENCE A. TANTAU, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

LOUNGE, TOWARD LOBBY, HOTEL DEL MONTE, MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA. LEWIS P. HOBART AND CLARENCE A. TANTAU, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

ILLUMINATION PROBLEMS IN BUILDINGS

[Concluded from page 33]

oratory researches in the subject of light and its practical applications.

The capable experts which they have on their staffs are familiar with the scientific laws and physical properties of light, reflection and diffusion. Such an expert can take these factors and those of the proportions, length, height of the building and its several floors, the presence of beams and pillars, the light available from outside sources and the color of the ceiling, walls and floors and reduce the whole to a formula of mathematical exactness, hardly possible to one not well versed in the physical laws of light and its surrounding surfaces. The result is an illumination system, in which there is little guesswork as to the type of fixtures, their number, size, placing or wattage of lamps, in order to obtain maximum efficiency at a minimum operating cost.

However, it is equally well for the architect to keep a watchful eye on the fine artistic details of the work, that the finished system may have a logical relation to the type of the store and the kind of merchandise carried. It is a very evident, though often overlooked, fact that no one standard of volume, intensity and efficiency of light can be arrived at, and applied alike to department stores, specialty shops, stores for jewelry, shoes, gowns, furs, hardware and what not.

In considering this factor of the quality and nature of the lighting in relation to the nature of the merchandise a good rule is to approximate the conditions under which the goods are most commonly used. Thus, in a furniture store, the lighting would suggest the atmosphere and spirit of the home. It is permissible to have a more subdued and indirect treatment than is customary for such merchandise as yard goods, clothing for street wear, etc.

The point of the relationship between the nature of the light and that of the goods is a very fine one. If no connection exists between the two, the effect can be both ridiculous and incongruous. But the architect who studies the problem and strikes a nice balance, and at the same time fulfils the demands of utility, achieves an end all the more effective because of its subtlety.

For the purposes of illustrating this article, there have been used interior views of several well-known San Francisco stores and shops. The lighting methods employed in these may be taken to make clear some of the foregoing points, and illustrate the applications of direct and indirect lighting principles to various types of large and small stores, carrying widely varied and narrowly specialized stocks of merchandise.

An analysis of the lighting in the new Kohler & Chase Building reveals a happy blending of utility, beauty and suggestiveness. The main floor display room has a color scheme of blue, gold, cream and very light buff. The lighting is of the direct type; the fixtures graceful and airy in line, with dainty crystal pendants. Frosted globes of white are in use. Ceiling height permits the fixtures to be hung some distance from the ceiling, yet out of the line of vision. Further notes of artistry are introduced by the portable floor units and lamps.

The result—since the lighting is direct, and the fixtures hung well below the ceiling, the upper areas of the room are discreetly darker than the lower, but the whole has a well-diffused volume of light. There is neither glare nor gloomy spots. The presence of the floor units creates spots of light and color that tend to focus the customer's attention to eye levels and the merchandise within those levels. The decorated columns, the color scheme and the fixtures with their crystal pendants give rise to an endless association of ideas. They suggest the great rooms of a more stately, ornate and gracious age; they bring to mind memories of the formal opera house and concert hall.

On the upper floors of the Kohler & Chase Building and in the smaller demonstration rooms more informal lighting and decorative treatments prevail, which duplicate conditions in the average home. Thus the aim throughout the building has been to create a background that has a definite relation to the spirit of music and fine musical instruments. There is a connection between the lighting, the merchandise and the general architectural scheme of the structure, yet all the requirements of good visibility have been adequately met.

The Emporium presents a wholly different lighting problem, due to the size of the building, the presence of the dome, the many pillars and the widely varied lines of merchandise carried, requiring that every article be displayed to the best possible advantage. In this store an indirect lighting system is employed to good advantage.

Eight 75-watt lamps are concealed in the wide flange of the inverted bowls, which are hung quite close to the ceiling. The bowls are of an open work design without

The camera does not do justice to the ceiling area in this view of The Emporium, since it appears that these light areas are sharp and abrupt in their boundaries. As a matter of fact the diffusion is well spread and blended. However, it can be noted that the merchandise on display is very well illuminated.

any glass, allowing a plentiful downward diffusion of light. Since the ceiling is a dull white, it has good reflective powers. The artificial light, augmented by that from the dome, results in illumination sufficient in volume to render every object in the place entirely visible, yet of a quality singularly clear, restful and soothing. Proper relief of shadow is provided in the pillars, which lie just beyond the brightest area of ceiling diffusion. The upper parts of the pillars are therefore in shadow and in addition produce cast shadows.

It is possible to cite numerous other examples of well-lighted commercial buildings, but the sum total of such investigations invariably reveals that the most successful examples employ simple direct or indirect principles. To be sure, there are stores and shops where all manner of devices and fixtures are skilfully utilized to produce clever and striking effects. Frequently concealed lights in moldings or other spots create a lovely play of light and shadow, while spotlights have endless possibilities.

If these things are well handled, there can be no objection to them, but every care must be taken to avoid extremes—too conspicuous areas of light and shadow. There is, as well, the danger that such lighting will attract attention to itself and its methods, rather than the building and chambers it is supposed to illuminate. In commercial buildings this is absolutely undesirable, and, speaking from a strictly architectural standpoint, the whole takes precedence over any unbalanced detail.

A home in the Wilshire District, Los Angeles, California

What kind of heating should be specified and installed in a home like this?

SHOULD it be as advanced as radio and air mail? Should it reflect in the highest degree your best judgment? Should its visible features assist you in gaining the artistic effects you are striving for in your interiors? Should it be backed by a strong manufacturer to assure continuous and satisfactory service so that your client will appreciate your selection? Should it promote the health and comfort of your client in the highest degree?

Are you familiar with the Payne System of Heating which heats this and 15,000 other homes such as this? We will gladly familiarize you with it upon request.

PAYNE FURNACE & SUPPLY CO.

[INCORPORATED]

Established 1914

338 FOOTHILL ROAD, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

Branch office: 2247 GROVE STREET, OAKLAND, CALIF.
Branch office: 115 E. UNION STREET, PASADENA, CALIF.

Agencies in all principal Pacific Coast Cities. Names furnished upon request

·EDITORIAL·

The Rising Standard

WHEN architects meet, there is one topic of conversation which is bound to come up and to which each can contribute some discouraging experience; it concerns the lack of appreciation for good architecture on the part of our good friends and sometime clients—our "meal tickets"—the Public.

Not only do we see buildings erected on every hand, obviously sprung from no architectural source, of crude and horrid design (or lack of design), shapeless or overshaped, commonplace or bizarre; but even in one's own practice, too often a good composition is injured, sometimes ruined, due to the direct orders of the owner. An architect can explain the principles of architectural design up to a certain point; beyond that, the client's "amour propre," his ignorance or indifference in regard to aesthetics, endangers the relationship. Rather than lose the commission, the architect submits.

It seems a hopeless task to change the attitude of the layman in this respect. He will not question the prescription of his physician or the advice of his lawyer; but, with no special experience, he considers his judgment on matters of building design as good as that of a man who has had years of study and special training.

Yet there are indications of a change in this attitude. More and more frequently happen significant incidents which tend to show a growing appreciation, keener discrimination, on the part of an ever larger percentage of our population. There is certainly enough to encourage those who are sincerely, doggedly, working away with high motives, aiming to produce nothing which will not measure up to a definite standard of architectural merit.

As a sign of the times, the following letter is interesting enough, and significant enough, to be quoted in full:

"Editor, Pacific Coast Architect, San Francisco, Cal.
Dear Sir:

The following information may be of interest to you. It is, I believe, apropos of the questions:

'Does the General Public appreciate good architecture in small house design?' and

'Does the Public's taste in architecture coincide with the judgment of architects?'

You will remember that the Jury awarded prizes, based on architectural merit, for the designs 'Cranford,' 'Chateau,' 'Pioneer,' 'Belmont,' 'Westover' and 'Puritan.'

I remember that the committee remarked, informally, that 'Tudor' would also have received a prize had not the architect used color in his rendering.

Sales of working instruments made during the past fourteen months show on our records as follows:

	PER CENT
'Belmont'	18
'Westover'	18
'Tudor'	18
'Pioneer'	10
'Patrician'	6
'Chateau'	2
Total	72

If, then, we consider 'Tudor' as especially worth while, from an architectural standpoint, the Public has agreed with the Jury of Award in that 72 percent of the Public's demand has been for designs which the Jury considered worthy of special merit from an architectural standpoint. Please note in this connection that there is only one design out of the six which were awarded prizes which is not included in the above list; that design being 'Cranford.'

Turning now to the designs which did not win prizes "Tudor' excepted) we find that the public demand for (Sacramento' and for 'Twosome' is 7 percent of the total and that the balance of public demand (in small percentages) lie with 'Cottage,' 'El Nido,' 'Hathaway,' 'El Seguro,' 'Eureka' and 'Puritan.'

The above record pleases me very much because it indicates pretty conclusively, I believe, that the General Public *does* appreciate architectural merit in small-house design. It encourages me in my determination to continue to make available small-home designs of architectural merit. Very truly yours, R. F. HAMMATT,

Secretary-Manager, California Redwood Association."

* * *

Building Activity

THE fact that building permits issued in San Francisco during the month of August showed an eight per cent increase over the same month a year ago is conclusive evidence of building activity in that city.

On Montgomery street, the center of San Francisco's financial district, work is progressing at a rapid rate on the Russ Building, the Hunter-Dulin Building and the Financial Center Building. In this district alone twenty million dollars is being invested in new structures. The Mark Hopkins Hotel is being rushed to completion and new apartment buildings and residences are being erected throughout the city. During the month of August 862 building permits were issued in San Francisco, involving $4,163,510. The East Bay Cities issued building permits totaling $3,597,775 during August; two new apartment buildings to cost well over $2,000,000 are soon to be erected in Oakland.

Other Coast cities are contributing to a building program which will undoubtedly complete a highly satisfactory year for the West Coast. The outlook for 1927 is already indicative of still greater activity.

Hotel Del Monte, California. L. P. Hobart and Clarence A. Tantau, Architects. Lindgren & Swinerton, Inc., Contractors.

Hollow Metal Elevator Fronts and Sheet Metal Work
furnished and installed by us.

Campbell Metal Windows · Nonpareil Skylights
Sheet Metal Work · Baked Enamel Finish
Hollow Metal Doors and Trim
Met-Elec Base

FORDERER CORNICE WORKS

Executive Offices and Factory:
Potrero Avenue and Sixteenth Street, San Francisco

Los Angeles Office:
927 W. M. Garland Building, 9th and Spring Streets

SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

MONTHLY BULLETIN

OFFICERS

JOHN REID, JR., President

HARRIS ALLEN, Vice-President

ALBERT J. EVERS, Sec.-Treas.

DIRECTORS

J. S. FAIRWEATHER, three years
W. C. HAYS, three years
EARLE B. BERTZ, two years
WILL G. CORLETT, two years
GEORGE W. KELHAM, one year
ARTHUR BROWN, one year

NEXT MEETING

The next regular meeting of the San Francisco Chapter, The American Institute of Architects, will be held in the rooms of the San Francisco Architectural Club, 523 Pine street, on Tuesday, October 19, 1926. Dinner will be served at 75 cents per plate. This will be the annual meeting of the Chapter.

SEPTEMBER MEETING

The regular meeting of The American Institute of Architects, the San Francisco Chapter, was held on Tuesday, September 21, 1926, at the rooms of the San Francisco Architectural Club, 523 Pine street. The meeting was called to order by President John Reid, Jr., at 7:50 p. m. The following members were present: Messrs. A. Schroepfer, Morris Bruce, B. Hirschfeld, Wm. C. Hays, Harris Allen, Albert J. Evers, John Reid, Jr., G. B. McDougall, Wm. G. Corlett, Earle B. Bertz, Wm. B. Faville, Ernest Coxhead, Edgar B. Hurt, Frederick Wm. Williams, J. S. Fairweather, G. F. Ashley, Frederick H. Reimers, Raymond W. Jeans, John B. McCool and William Mooser.

The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as published. There was no unfinished business reported.

Mr. Coxhead reported for the City Planning Committee regarding the limitation of height of buildings. A letter to the City Planning Commission was read. Mr. Mooser reported progress for the Committee on the State-wide Building Code. Mr. Coxhead reported for the Committee on the Plan for the City of Washington. Report of Mr. Horace Peaslee, Chairman of the Standing National Committee was read, announcing that many of the objects of the committee have been accomplished. Mr. Allen reported for the Entertainment Committee that Mr. Malone, plastering expert, would address the Chapter at the October meeting. President Reid reported for the Executive Committee that approval had been given to the transfer of members to the proposed new Hawaiian Chapter.

Mr. Harris Allen spoke regarding the formation of an Architectural Society in Alameda county.

It was moved, seconded and carried that it be the sense of the meeting that the name of the San Francisco Chapter be changed to the Northern California Chapter and that proper steps be taken for taking a vote at the next meeting.

Regional Director Geo. B. McDougall made a short address to the Chapter.

A suggestion was made regarding the feasibility of placing the educational work of the San Francisco Architectural Club under the University Extension Division. President Reid referred the matter to the Education Committee and instructed the Secretary to notify the committee.

A letter from the Builders' Exchange regarding plumbing was read and ordered placed on file. The Secretary was instructed to reply.

The Secretary read a memorial for the late Rudolph A. Herold, as follows:

> "In the passing of Mr. Rudolph A. Herold, who died in San Francisco on April 14, 1926, the San Francisco Chapter of The American Institute of Architects has suffered the loss of one of its most able and respected members; one who stood unalterably for the best ethics of his profession. Mr. Herold was born in San Francisco on December 25, 1870. From his early boyhood he was interested in architecture, and we find him teaching architectural drawing in the Lincoln Evening School at the age of 19 years. In 1895 he went to Europe for three years of study. After his return he engaged in practice, chiefly in the city of Sacramento, where many buildings bear witness to his talent. In late years, after an extended tour of the Orient, he brought back with him many splendid examples of oriental art and architecture, both in photographs and in line drawing, some of which have been published.
>
> *Be It Resolved*, That the San Francisco Chapter at its regular meeting express to his family their high regard for and deep sense of loss which they feel in the passing of Rudolph A. Herold, and
>
> *Be It Further Resolved*, That this memorial be spread upon the minutes of the Chapter."
>
> ALBERT J. EVERS.

The memorial was passed by a rising vote of the Chapter.

The report of the Nominating Committee, nominating officers for the ensuing year, was presented by Mr. Fairweather, as follows:

Your committee met on September 21, 1926, and nominated the following ticket for the ensuing year:

President, John Reid, Jr.

Vice-President, Harris C. Allen.

Secretary and Treasurer, Albert J. Evers.

Directors for three years, Fred H. Meyer, Henry H. Gutterson, chairman, J. H. Fairweather, Morris M. Bruce, Chas. F. Maury.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the report be accepted.

There being no further business, on proper motion the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT J. EVERS, *Secretary*.

After the meeting, Mr. J. C. Beswick, State Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education, addressed the Chapter in a most interesting way on "Instruction in the Building Trades."

[Continued on page 49]

JAMES C. GIBSON HOUSE, FORREST HILLS, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. D. G. HUENERGARDT, DESIGNER AND BUILDER

Ramona Roof Tile

Beauty • Versatility • Permanence

A TILE ROOF made and laid by N. Clark & Sons is an assurance of true beauty and permanence. In addition the Roof Tile Department is always ready to consult with Architects or Owners and advise as to how these desirable qualities may be most economically obtained.

N · CLARK · & · SONS

MANUFACTURERS

116 Natoma Street, San Francisco, Calif. · Factory: West Alameda, Calif.
1106 Detwiler Building, Los Angeles, Calif.

See our catalogue in the WESTERN

S. F. ARCHITECTURAL CLUB NOTES

IT is true of organizations as of individuals: they never remain long stationary, and, if they are not making progress, they are surely retrograding. So, the conclusion of the season's work of the Beaux Arts marks an achievement (a small headway), being the beginning of a greater season, which started September 18. Some thirty members took their first programs (some older students, and others just beginning the course).

The enthusiasm displayed Friday, September 17, by those enrolling for the engineering class, demonstrated the need of the broadening influence of a good engineering course. The class is under the personal supervision of C. Jefferson Sly, civil engineer.

At our last business meeting, Mr. Pierre Zucco, a consulting engineer of international reputation, gave a lecture on Aluminous Cement, a product with which he has experimented for the past five years. The lecture proved most interesting.

Our annual Atelier banquet was held Wednesday, September 15, at the club rooms in honor of our patrons, E. E. Weihe and Edward L. Frick, and our Sous Massier, R. J. Blas. The following day R. J. Blas left for Harvard to enter on the scholarship he won a few months ago.

The dinner and entertainment was a great success and created a fine spirit among the fifty members present. The few "acts" of our entertainment, augmented by the orchestra, started reminiscences of our famous Jinks. A quartet from W. H. Weeks' office was on hand, giving an anvil chorus.

Mr. Austin Whittlesey, a past member, expressed his pleasure in being with us on the occasion.

Between the 16th and 18th of September we held our annual exhibition of the problems of the season, in the Atelier. The exhibit was well attended by the members and it is hoped that next year there will be a greater exhibit, so that we can open it to the public.

The Thursday luncheons are well attended and are proving an enjoyable feature of the club life.

Just now the billiard tournament is under way and the members are signing up for the teams.

J. H. DEVITT,
Publicity Manager.

* * *

MONTHLY BULLETIN, A. I. A.

[Continued from page 47]

FOLLOWING is the official list of members of San Francisco Chapter, A. I. A., together with addresses and telephone numbers. The secretary should be notified at once of any change in address or other correction.

FELLOWS, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER

Coxhead, Ernest, Hearst Bldg., San Francisco, Sutter 5909.
Faville Wm. B., 1200 First Natl. Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Sutter 1715.
Howard, John Galen, First Natl. Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Douglas 3787.
Mullgardt, L. C., Bohemian Club, San Francisco, Franklin 2441.
Reid, James W., California-Pacific Bldg., San Francisco, Kearny 4041.
Reid, Merritt J., California-Pacific Bldg., San Francisco, Kearny 4041.
Traphagen, O. G., 2037 Alameda Ave., Alameda, Calif.

MEMBERS, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER

Allen, Harris C., Ray Bldg., Oakland, Lakeside 3691.
Applegarth, George A., C. Spreckels Bldg., San Francisco, Douglas 3425.
Appleton, A., 68 Post St., San Francisco, Sutter 4462.
Ashley, G. F., 525 Sutter St., San Francisco, Douglas 7962.
Bakewell, Jr., John, 251 Kearny St., San Francisco, Kearny 358.
Baur, John Albert, 251 Kearny St., San Francisco, Kearny 358.
Bertz, Earle B., 210 Post St., San Francisco, Kearny 2264.
Bliss, W. D., Balboa Bldg., San Francisco, Kearny 929.
Blohme, J. Harry, 454 California St., San Francisco, Davenport 119.
Bolles, Edward G., 233 Post St., San Francisco, Kearny 744.
Brown, Jr., Arthur, 251 Kearny St., San Francisco, Kearny 358.
Bruce, Morris M., 859 Flood Bldg., San Francisco, Kearny 1143.
Christie, John H., 65 Market St., San Francisco, Davenport 4000.
Clark, Birge M., 310 University Ave., Palo Alto, Calif., Palo Alto 1323.
Corlett, Will G., The Oakland Bank Bldg., Oakland, Oakland 1627.
Cole, Chester, First Natl. Bank Bldg., Chico, Calif.
Crim, Jr., W. H., 425 Kearny St., San Francisco, Davenport 1176.
Davis, Louis E., 400 Boston Bldg., Honolulu, T. H.
Dean, Jas. Somerville, 1406 Calif. State Life Bldg., Sacramento, Calif.
DeLongchamps, Fred J., 132 Gazette Bldg., Reno, Nev.
Devlin, Leo J., Pacific Bldg., San Francisco, Sutter 838.
Dickey, C. W., Castle & Cooke Bldg., Honolulu, T. H.
Donovan, John J., 1916 Broadway, Oakland, Oakland 891.
Emory, Walter L., 942 Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.
Evers, Albert J., 525 Market St., San Francisco, Douglas 7962.
Fairweather, J. S., Balboa Bldg., San Francisco, Kearny 929.
Farr, Albert, Foxcroft Bldg., San Francisco, Douglas 1493.
Fishbourne, Ralph A., 1734 Dole St., Honolulu, T. H.
Georgeson, Franklin T., Humboldt Standard Bldg., Eureka, Calif.
Gutterson, Henry H., 526 Powell St., San Francisco, Douglas 1416.
Hays, Wm. C., First Natl. Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Kearny 4849.
Hirschfeld, B. S., c/o Bakewell & Brown, 251 Kearny St., San Francisco, Kearny 358.
Hobart, Lewis P., Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Sutter 968.
Hopkins, C. Harold, P. O. Box 368, Davis, Calif.
Howard, Geo. H., 35 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Douglas 1454.
Howard, Henry T., 500 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Doug. 3787.
Hyman, Samuel L., 58 Post St., San Francisco, Sutter 4462.
Jacobs, Alfred H., 110 Sutter St., San Francisco, Douglas 626.
Jeans, Raymond W., 60 Sansome St., San Francisco, Sutter 3274.
Kelham, Geo. W., Sharon Bldg., San Francisco, Douglas 8438.
Knowles, William, Hearst Bldg., San Francisco, Sutter 406.
Lake, Herman R., 435 Rowell Bldg., Fresno, Calif.
Lansburgh, Gustave A., 140 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Douglas 335.
Mathews, W. J., 927 Broadway, Oakland, Oakland 179.
Mayo, Frank V., 207 Yosemite Bldg., Stockton, Calif.
McDougall, G. B., State Engineer's Office, Sacramento, Calif.
Meussdorffer, C. A., Humboldt Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Kearny 212.
Meyer, Frederick H., 742 Market St., San Francisco, Sutter 780.
Meyers, Henry H., Kohl Bldg., San Francisco, Davenport 3070.
Miller, J. R., 580 Market St., San Francisco, Kearny 3236.
Miller, Leffler B., Crocker Bldg., c/o L. P. Hobart, San Francisco.
Mitchell, Jas. H., 277 Pine St., San Francisco, Garfield 2736.
Mooser, William, Nevada Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Kearny 1482.
Morgan, (Miss) Julia, 1135 Merchants Exchange Bldg., San Francisco, Kearny 4140.
Narbett, James T., 906 Macdonald Ave., Richmond, Calif., Richmond 764.
Newsom, Noble, Nevada Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Sutter 2815.
Newsom, Sidney B., Nevada Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Sutter 2815.
O'Brien, Smith, 742 Market St., San Francisco, Sutter 4630.
Perry, Chas. E., 460 Montgomery St., San Francisco.
Pettit, Edwin C., P. O. Box 3117, Honolulu, T. H.
Plachek, James W., 404 Merc. Bank Bldg., Berkeley, Cal., Berkeley 5932.
Ratcliff, Jr., W. H., Merc. Trust Co. Bldg., Berkeley, Calif., Berkeley 597.
Reed, Walter D., The Oakland Bank Bldg., Oakland, Oakland 1627.
Reid, Jr., John, 60 Sansome St., San Francisco, Sutter 3274.
Rushforth, Geo., 354 Pine St., San Francisco, Kearny 4733.
Ross, T. Patterson, 310 California St., San Francisco, Kearny 4216.
Sawyer, Houghton, Hearst Bldg., San Francisco, Douglas 3156.
Shea, Will D., 454 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Sutter 2084.
Simpson, Horace G., Call Bldg., San Francisco, Sutter 1328.
Symmes, Edwin J., 717 Shreve Bldg., San Francisco, Kearny 6377.
Ward, Clarence R., 454 California St., San Francisco, Davenport 119.
Webb, Marshall H., James Campbell Bldg., Honolulu, T. H.
Weeks, Chas. Peter, 315 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Kearny 2885.
Wilkinson, Wm. J., 220 Howard Ave., Piedmont, Cal., Piedmont 2054-W.
Williams, Frederick Wm., 510 Haddon Road, Oakland, Calif.
Wood, Hart, Castle & Cooke Bldg., Honolulu, T. H.

ASSOCIATES, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Bangs, Edward G., 1706 Broadway, Oakland, Calif., Oakland 1684.
Bliss, W. M., 1001 Balboa Bldg., San Francisco, Kearny 929.
Burnett, Howard E., 684 Haddon Road, Oakland, Glencourt 2160.
Cantin, A. A., 544 Market St., San Francisco, Sutter 6489.
Cauldwell, Albert M., 251 Kearny St., San Francisco, Sutter 2545.
Falch, Walter C., Hearst Bldg., San Francisco, Kearny 3970.
Ferree, Harold C., 729 Jones St., San Francisco.
Hayne, Jr., B. S., 218 Stockton St., San Francisco.
Heiman, Samuel, 57 Post St., San Francisco, Sutter 3513.
Hildebrand, Ernest H., 110 Sutter St., San Francisco, Douglas 6135
Hurt, Edgar B., 1001 Balboa Bldg., San Francisco, Kearny 929.
Jensen, Creston H., 605 Market St., San Francisco, Garfield 5046.
Maury, Chas. F., 1617 Lyon St., San Francisco.
McCool, John B., 1304 Bernal Ave., Burlingame, Calif.
Miller, Chester H., 414 Thirteenth St., Oakland, Oakland 4955.
Perry, Warren C., 260 California St., San Francisco, Sutter 1483.

[Concluded on page 71]

COLOR EVERLASTING

The Shrine Auditorium Los Angeles, finished with California Stucco.

Architect
John C. Austin
F.A.I.A.

Fred E. Potts
Plastering Contractor

CALIFORNIA Stucco, with its unlimited versatility, is an ideal creative medium for the architect. It has the plasticity of sculptor's clay with the solidity and permanence of rock. It can be fashioned to any shape. To massive surfaces or intricate details it lends itself with equal ease. It is adaptable to any style. The architect's ideals of beauty are unchecked by limitations of the material. This versatility applies not only to form, but to color and texture. And its beauty is as enduring as the concrete walls it covers, for basically California Stucco is portland cement.

ASK THE DISTRIBUTOR NEAREST YOU ABOUT THIS SERVICE

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
California Stucco Products Co.
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
California Stucco Products Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
California Stucco Products Co.
PORTLAND, OREGON
California Stucco Co.
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
California Stucco Co.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
Utah Stucco Products Co.
DENVER, COLORADO
Heimbecher Bros.
HOUSTON, TEXAS
California Stucco Products Co.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
California Stucco Products Co.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
St. Louis Material & Supply Co.

NEW YORK CITY
California Stucco Products Co.
814 E. 94th St., Brooklyn
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
California Stucco Products Co.
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE
Dixie Concrete Products Co.
CLEVELAND, OHIO
Cleveland Gypsum Co.
CINCINNATI, OHIO
California Stucco Products Co.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
Cretestone Builders Supply Co.
Jenkins Arcade Bldg.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
California Stucco Products Co
POTTSVILLE, PA.
California Stucco Products Co.
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Hollywood Building Supply Co.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
California Stucco Products Co.

California Stucco

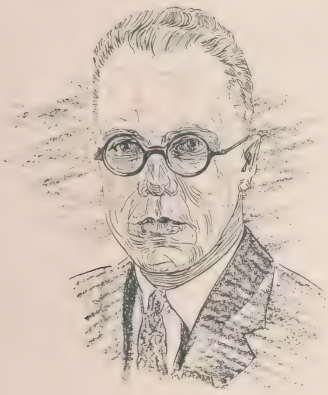
CALIFORNIA STUCCO PORTLAND CEMENT

16

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

IN few professions is the individual so camera-shy as is the architect. Rarely does he receive the recognition that is his due. Never does he seek it. As a result, most of us see only a name or a completed creation of his and glimpse little or nothing of the personality behind it. In this column each month we hope, in some small measure, to heed the cry of "Author, Author," so far as the leading architectural craftsmen of the West are concerned, as well as other outstanding figures in the building industry, by presenting photographs of them and sketches from life. Nominations for this "small niche in The Hall of Fame" are acceptable from our readers.

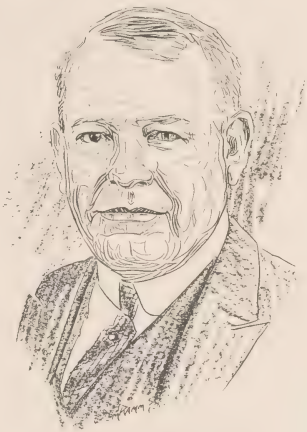
[*Sketches from life in this issue by Ramm*]



GEORGE S. SUMMERELL

MR. SUMMERELL has taken to California as a duck takes to water. This is natural, as he came from Cleveland, Ohio, where water is plentiful. For two years he was Commissioner of Buildings in Cleveland, after being a deputy in that department for four years. He superintended the erection of the Cuyahoga (take nothing but water before pronouncing this name) County Courthouse. He acted as special representative of the owner during the erection of the $3,500,000 B. F. Keith Building, a 21-story office and theater building in Cleveland. For four years he was superintendent of construction for the Cleveland Board of Education. Mr. Summerell received training with several well - known Cleveland architects, and at one time conducted an architectural office of his own.

With a record of such varied but special, practical and technical experience, it can be understood that Mr. Summerell brought to his present position as secretary-manager of the California Common Brick Manufacturers' Association a fund of invaluable information as well as a tremendous missionary spirit and a trained capacity for organization. Within three years he has already accomplished a great increase in the use of brick and a great increase of harmony among its producers. If this example of an efficient human machine has a hobby, it may be said to be Organization and Cooperation.



WALTER R. SIMONS

MR. SIMONS is a typical product of California—Southern California—Los Angeles. In other words, he does not do things by halves. As president of the Simons Brick Company, he owns and operates the largest brick-making plant in the world. This gigantic factory, one of five operated by the company, is located at Simons, California, and has a daily capacity of approximately three-quarters of a million brick. Adjoining the plant is the industrial town of Simons with a population of 3000, all employees or dependents of the company. Schools, churches, stores, postoffice, theater, all are supported by the Simons million-dollar payroll.

At present Mr. Simons is touring Europe and the Mediterranean countries with Mrs. Simons. Far from being a stony-hearted man, his many friends affectionately call him a brick. Besides being president of the California Common Brick Manufacturers' Association, he is vice-president of the Common Brick Manufacturers' Association of America. His hobby? Boosting a Bigger and Better Brick Business.

The variance of color in Simons Tile is never "jazzy," never overdone, never offensive to the eye or good taste.

Simons Tile are accurate adaptations of original California designs, made attractive and durable by scientific design and burning.

Simons Brick Co.
Walter R. Simons, Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
125 W. Third Street
Los Angeles

SIMONS
Spanish Tile

Robert Louis Stevenson School, Los Angeles

Hunt & Burns, Architects

FACE BRICK

...architectural beauty that is permanent

For nearly forty years we've been making Face Brick. If this experience can be utilized in your work, our resources are at your service.

LOS ANGELES
PRESSED BRICK COMPANY
GLADDING, McBEAN & CO.
LOS ANGELES

298

SHORECREST Apartments, Milwaukee: M. Tullgren & Sons Milwaukee, Architects; Rundle-Spence Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Plumbing Jobbers; L. R. Stollberg, Milwaukee, Plumber

MILWAUKEE'S handsome new apartment building, "The Shorecrest," affords one more example of the high type of installation with which Kohler Plumbing Fixtures are associated.

In this instance there are ninety Kohler "Viceroy" built-in baths of the recess pattern, and sixty-three other Kohler fixtures—fixtures characterized by the superior worth and beauty which are always linked with the name "Kohler" fused in purest-white enamel.

To specify this ware is to obtain quality which can not be excelled—at a cost no higher than that of any other acceptable ware. Is it not worth while to specify "Kohler"?

Livable Beauty

Kohler Village, home of Kohler plumbing fixtures and private electric plants, is realizing through wise community planning an ideal of livable beauty

KOHLER CO., *Founded* 1873, KOHLER, WIS.
Shipping Point, Sheboygan, Wis. · *Branches in Principal Cities*

KOHLER OF KOHLER
Plumbing Fixtures

WORLD'S LARGEST OFFICE BUILDING TO TAKE GRAYBAR NAME

Announcement was made recently from the New York executive offices of the Graybar Electric Company that contract had been signed leasing offices in what will be the largest office structure in the world, to be known as the Graybar Building. It will be located adjacent to the Grand Central Terminal, facing Lexington avenue between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets. The building will occupy over an acre and a half of ground and will be ready for occupancy May 1, 1927.

The new Graybar Building will be thirty stories high and, exclusive of below ground-level space available in other New York skyscrapers, it will have more office room than any other building of its kind in the world. The new structure will exceed in size above ground such famous edifices as the Equitable and General Motor buildings.

Sloan and Robertson are the architects; and the engineers and contractors for the project are Todd, Robertson, Todd, builders of such famous edifices as the Cunard and Postum buildings. In speaking of the significance attached to the move, William S. Berry, manager of the local Graybar House, says:

"It is singularly apropos that the Graybar Electric Company, conceded to be the largest electrical merchandising company in the country, should have for its executive offices a building of its own name and one which in turn enjoys the unique distinction of being the largest edifice of its kind.

"This company has an authorized capitalization of $15,000,000 and serves at the present time more than 35,000 customers. Sales for the company for the year 1925, when it operated as the Supply Department of the Western Electric Company, were $66,000,000."

* * *

A. E. Doyle, architect, has moved his office to 1041 Pacific Building, Portland, Oregon.

MARK HOPKINS HOTEL

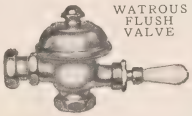
Under Construction in San Francisco

Architects, Weeks & Day
Plumbing Contractors, Wm. J. Forster Co.
General Contractors, McDonald & Kahn

Being equipped throughout with the

Watrous

Flush Valve



WATROUS FLUSH VALVE

THE Watrous Flush Valve promotes correct sanitation and prevents water waste by delivering the exact quantity of water required by the bowl with which it is used. A thorough flush is assured without expending more water than is necessary. The regulating port which determines the flow is very easy to adjust, and is prevented from clogging by automatic, self-cleansing mechanism which clears itself of foreign matter in the water whenever a flush takes place.

When the Watrous Flush Valve is installed in combination with the Watrous Duojet Closet, the water-saving is much augmented, as the latter requires only a very limited supply of water for a thorough flush and refill. Also, its design avoids the danger of clogging.

Write for full details on the Watrous Flush Valve and Duojet Closets to

Wm. P. Horn Co., 237 Rialto Bldg., San Francisco
L. C. Coombs, 1234 South Broadway, Los Angeles
Wm. P. Horn Co., L. C. Smith Building, Seattle

Pacific Coast Representatives of

THE IMPERIAL BRASS MFG. CO.
1200 West Harrison Street CHICAGO

Watrous Flush Valves—Duojet Closets—Self-Closing Basin Cocks—Combination Lavatory Fixtures—Pop-Up Wastes—Liquid Soap Fixtures—Etc.

CRANE VALVES

2500 Pounds Pressure

CRANE BEAUTY IN THE OPEN, CRANE QUALITY IN ALL HIDDEN FITTINGS

Conventional bathrooms no longer are the rule in homes of refinement. Even limited or awkward space is redeemed by thoughtful planning and choice of fixtures in new designs that unite convenience and beauty in compact and charming styles.

In this simple yet effective room, lacquer red borders key up the rich tints of the wall paper, subdued by a protective coat of varnish or shellac. Against this gay background, the cool grace of the *Idalia* lavatory and *Tarnia* bath stands out in refreshing contrast. The *Iaalia* may be had in two sizes, the *Tarnia* in four. The mirror-front cabinet and all-white *Mauretania* are also supplied by Crane.

Crane plumbing and heating materials and Crane suggestions on color and arrangement help architects plan distinctive bathrooms. Write for a copy of booklet, "New Ideas in Bathrooms."

CRANE

Address all inquiries to Crane Co., Chicago

GENERAL OFFICES: CRANE BUILDING, 836 S. MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO

Branches and Sales Offices in One Hundred and Fifty-five Cities

National Exhibit Rooms: Chicago, New York, Atlantic City, San Francisco and Montreal

Works: Chicago, Bridgeport, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Trenton, Montreal and St. Johns, Que.

CRANE EXPORT CORPORATION: NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO CITY, HAVANA

CRANE LIMITED: CRANE BUILDING, 386 BEAVER HALL SQUARE, MONTREAL

CRANE-BENNETT, LTD., LONDON

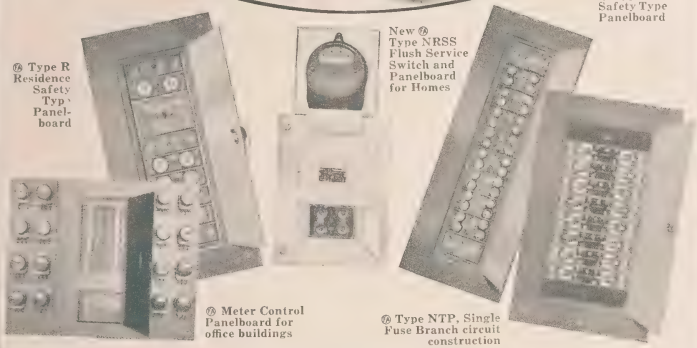
CIE CRANE: PARIS, BRUSSELS

PANELBOARDS

Ⓕⓐ Type P Safety Type Panelboard

Ⓕⓐ Type R Residence Safety Type Panelboard

New Ⓕⓐ Type NRSS Flush Service Switch and Panelboard for Homes



Ⓕⓐ Meter Control Panelboard for office buildings

Ⓕⓐ Type NTP, Single Fuse Branch circuit construction

A Complete Line

THE Ⓕⓐ line of Panelboards includes a kind and type for every panelboard service. Each is of sectional standardized molded unit construction and have features not found in any other make.

There is no equal to Ⓕⓐ Panelboards; they are distinctively different and beyond comparison.

Because of manufacturing economies and large volume the cost of Ⓕⓐ Panelboards is, value considered, so fair that there is no reasonable reason for not including them on every job. Certainly the service they give is greater.

Send for the complete Ⓕⓐ Catalog—practically indispensable

Frank Adam

ELECTRIC COMPANY

ST. LOUIS

DISTRICT OFFICES

Atlanta, Ga.
Baltimore, Md.
Boston, Mass.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati, Ohio
Dallas, Texas
Denver, Colo.
Detroit, Mich.
Kansas City, Mo.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Miami, Fla.
New Orleans, La.
New York City, N. Y.
Omaha, Neb.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Portland, Ore.
Seattle, Wash.
San Francisco, Calif.
St. Louis, Mo.
Winnipeg, Canada
London, Ont., Canada

PACIFIC COAST

59 Columbia Square, San Francisco, Cal. 1155 S. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, Cal. 524 First Ave. South, Seattle, Wash.

Financial Center Building, San Francisco

MEYER & JOHNSON
ARCHITECTS

MacDONALD & KAHN
BUILDERS

REED & REED
MASONS

INTERIOR PARTITIONS BUILT WITH

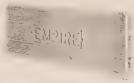
EMPIRE GYPSUM TILE

Quiet · Strong · Lightweight · Fireproof

Manufactured by

Pacific Portland Cement Company, Consolidated

Los Angeles, Cal. · San Francisco, Cal. · Portland, Oregon



SAVING LIVES AND REDUCING BUILDING COSTS

[Concluded from page 9]

roll, pays a premium of $8,000 per year, but if he spends a little money on safety work and reduces his accidents, he may obtain a 20 per cent credit, thereby saving $1,600. Most contractors pay a rate averaging nearer 6 per cent than 4 per cent because of bad experience. A contractor paying the manual rate of 6 per cent on a payroll of $200,000 would be paying $5,600 more for his insurance than the contractor who has the rate of 4 per cent and a 20 per cent credit due to good experience. A few contractors who are doing organized safety work in California have reduced their compensation insurance costs 50 per cent, and in addition to this they have reduced their labor turnover to a minimum. Serious accidents cause a cessation of work and labor turnover, all of which increases the cost of production.

It is predicted that if contractors do not voluntarily get busy and organize a safety department to do some genuine safety work in the industry, they will probably be forced to do so by rigid legislation which will be an unpleasant and costly method as well as arousing public sentiment. Safety is coming more and more to the forefront in the public eye and it is to be deplored that the real progressive contractor who is doing his bit has to suffer condemnation along with the "Don't give a darn" type of contractor; for the general public, judging by the appalling list of accidents, puts the whole industry in the latter class.

A safety program for the construction industry must begin with the management, and as soon as they are sold to the idea, some competent safety engineer should be employed to direct the safety work for each contractor or a group of contractors. It is most advantageous to operate a safety department for an entire group of contractors in a city, as this gives a wide opportunity for spreading the safety gospel among all the workers and provides the same working conditions on every job. As it is now, we'll say, one contractor in San Francisco who is doing organized safety work finds that, when his employees go to work on other jobs, they acquire bad habits, due to unsafe conditions existing. A safety program for the entire industry in a city would educate all the workers in safe practices so that workmen would observe the same rules and regulations on each and every job and maintain the same good habits. An organized program of safety in the construction industry would include safeguarding the physical conditions as well as carrying on a campaign of education by lectures, posters, etc.; supervising the inspection of machinery, equipment and tools and the organization of safety patrols and committees.

It is hoped that contractors will become safety conscious, as accident-prevention work is not only good morals and good ethics, but good sound business as well. Besides reducing compensation insurance costs, accident-prevention work increases the loyalty and cooperation among the employees, minimizes the labor turnover and improves the morale of the men, all of which helps to keep down the cost of building.

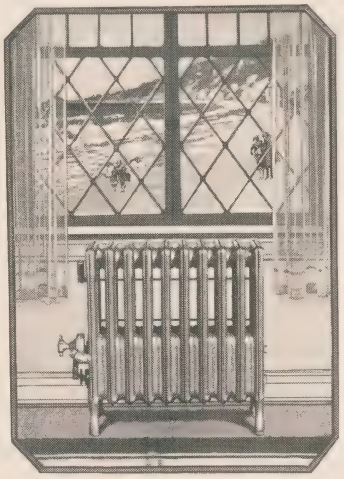
* * *

NEW PASADENA STORE

The Mullen & Bluett store building at Pasadena, featured in this issue, is impressively beautiful. It is intended to conserve in full measure the health and comfort of visitors and employees. An important feature to these ends is the heating and humidifying system. A discriminating clientele appreciates such provisions. The Clow System of Steam Radiators using gas for fuel provides the required humidity as well as evenly distributed, pleasant warmth.

The radiators for the most part are concealed. The temperature throughout is uniform. The air is of the most pleasant, healthful quality. This is one of many beautiful stores heated by the Clow System of Steam Radiators.

For heating—
every type of building



CLOW
"GASTEAM"
EQUIPMENT

Steam heat with gas
(No central plant)

For sale by

WILLIAMS RADIATOR CO.
1860-1868 W. Washington Street
LOS ANGELES

PACIFIC GASTEAM CO.
571 Mission Street
SAN FRANCISCO

Automobile Club, Los Angeles. Construction is concrete with portland cement stucco. Filler walls are monolithic with concrete structural frame. Architects: Hunt and Burns, Los Angeles. Contractor: C. J. Kubach Co., Los Angeles

When concrete is used throughout–

ARCHITECTURAL beauty is permanently linked with the economic, functional and firesafe requirements of the modern structure. That is why concrete, either with an applied finish of portland cement stucco or with its natural surface exposed, is being used for a steadily increasing number of fine clubs, churches, schools, auditoriums, banks, hotels, apartment buildings and homes.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

A National Organization to Improve and Extend the Uses of Concrete

Atlanta
Birmingham
Boston
Chicago
Columbus
Dallas
Denver
Des Moines
Detroit
Indianapolis
Jacksonville
Kansas City
Lincoln, Nebr.
Los Angeles
Milwaukee
Minneapolis
Nashville
New Orleans
New York
Oklahoma City
Parkersburg
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Portland, Oreg.
Richmond, Va.
Salt Lake City
San Francisco
Seattle
St. Louis
Vancouver, B. C.
Washington, D. C.

NEW SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

With the object of promoting high standards in architectural design and construction, and in professional ethics and conduct, meetings were held September 16 and 20 which resulted in the formation of the Society of Alameda County Architects.

John J. Donovan was elected president, Chester H. Miller vice-president and Ralph Wastell secretary-treasurer. The board of directors consists of W. G. Corlett, Walter Ratcliff, Roger Blaine and Carl Warnecke.

Among other plans for ensuring architectural distinction to cities east of the bay, exhibitions will be held at which the Honor Award System will be used, so successful in Los Angeles. Awards will be made for best exhibits in various classes, not only to the architect but to the owner of the building. This system has awakened keen public interest where it has been tried, and unquestionably works for improvement in architectural treatment.

Mr. John J. Donovan, president of the new society, is the most distinguished of our local architects. For years he has been a member of the American Institute of Architects, active in national committee work. He is on the Schoolhouse Building Committee of the National Education Association, and honorary member of the National Council of School Officials. His book on "School Architecture" is the standard authority on that subject. Mr. Donovan is also a member of the California State Board of Architecture, before which all applicants for certificates to practice as architects must appear. His work as Oakland City Architect is commemorated in the City Hall, the Auditorium, the Technical High School.

Among the architects present at the meetings organizing the new society were Chas. W. McCall, Wm. G. Corlett, Jas. Narbett, Harris Allen, W. E. Schirmer, C. I. Warnecke, John J. Donovan, R. F. Keefer, Howard Schroder, E. G. Bangs, Ralph Wastell, Frederick H. Reimers, G. E. Ellinger, Roger Blaine, M. Williams, W. R. Yelland, Chester H. Miller, David Olsen, E. W. Cannon, Andrew Haas, Chas. F. Roeth, Albert J. Loubet, Hugh White, W. A. Rich.

* * *

COLORED FIXTURES WIN PRIZE AT EXHIBIT

An exhibit of pink bathtubs—and lavatories softly tinted in yellow, blue and other colors—which made visitors to the Los Angeles Industrial Exposition stop, rub their eyes and look again, won first prize as the most interesting exhibit in its class, for the Washington Iron Works.

It was the first time that colored plumbing fixtures have ever been made or exhibited on the Pacific Coast. Although innumerable requests were received from spectators and builders, Mr. Christensen, sales manager, reported that the colored fixtures are not for sale. The expense of manufacturing them makes it impractical to sell them at a price at all comparable with that asked for the regulation white enameled fixtures.

A Stairway, New Hotel Del Monte
Lewis P. Hobart and Clarence A. Tantau, Associated Architects

ALL ornamental iron and bronze in the new Hotel Del Monte was executed by this Company, including all steel and iron stairs with their railings, the exterior balconies and flag holders and all the interior iron and bronze grilles.

Iron Grille

Sartorius Company
Ornamental Iron & Bronze
2530 Eighteenth Street · Telephone Park 2888
San Francisco, California

Partial List of *Hockaday* Users

Railroads

Pennsylvania R. R.
Union Station, Baltimore
Union Station
Chicago, Illinois
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Baltimore, Md.
Northern Pacific Ry. Co.
St. Paul, Minn.
Chicago Rapid Transit Elevated
Chicago, Illinois
Boston Elevated Ry. Co.
Boston, Mass.

Manufacturers

Western Electric Co.
Cleveland, Ohio
Remington Typewriter Co.
New York, N. Y.
Detroit Edison Co.
Detroit, Mich.
American Tool Works Co.
Cincinnati, Ohio
E. L. Waterman Pen Co.
Chicago, Ill.
Wahl Eversharp Co.
Chicago, Ill.
Schulze Baking Co.
Chicago, Ill.
Aluminum Goods Co.
Manitowoc, Wis.
N. Y., Queens Electric Lt. & Power Co.
Flushing, N. Y.
Brooklyn Edison Co.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
H. C. Bohack Co.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mayo Furniture Co.
Tulsa, Okla.
A. Stein & Co., *Paris Garters*
Chicago, Ill.

Packers—Refrigeration

U. S. Cold Storage Co.
Chicago, Ill.
Harry Goldman & Viehle, Inc.
Des Moines, Iowa
Harry Manaster & Bros.
Chicago, Ill.
Grain Exchange Bldg.
Oklahoma City, Okla.

The WALLMARK of Quality

ADVERTISEMENT NUMBER THREE OF A SERIES

IN THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD

HOCKADAY FOR THE LAST 17 YEARS HAS BEEN SPECIFIED AND USED BY THE

ARCHITECT
CONTRACTOR
AND OWNER

THE HOCKADAY COMPANY
1823 CARROLL AVENUE
CHICAGO

The Hockaday Co. of San Francisco
76-78 Eighth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Los Angeles Hockaday Co.
420 Douglas Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

D. E. Fryer Co., Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane and Portland

HOCKADAY

THE WASHABLE PAINT FOR ALL INTERIORS

WRITE FOR YOUR COPY OF "PAINT MILEAGE"

VETERANS' BILL UP IN NOVEMBER

California enjoys the happy distinction of having enacted a unique piece of cooperative legislation for its veterans that has proved in actual practice to be the most economically sound measure for ex-soldiers ever devised in any State or country. The finest endorsement of Proposition No. 1 on the November ballot, which provides an additional $20,000,000 to finance homes and farms for veterans without cost to the taxpayers, is the splendid record made by the Veterans' Welfare Board in the administration of the original $10,000,000 appropriated in 1922.

The figures taken from a recent report of the Welfare Board show that more than $5,000,000 were saved to veterans by simply using the credit of the State to enable the veteran to benefit by the buying power of cash and by obtaining for him a five per cent interest rate rather than the usual seven per cent.

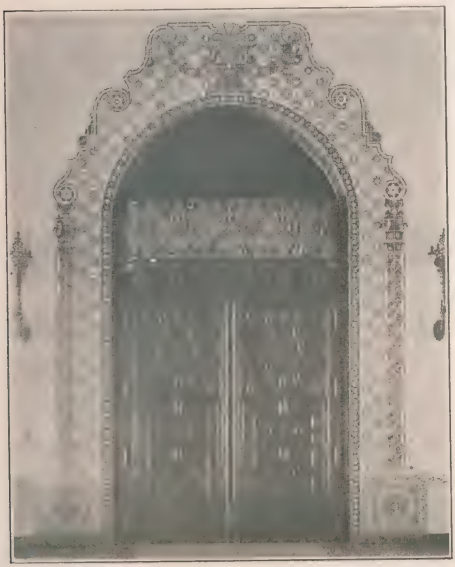
With only 2200 of the 15,000 applicants for the benefits of this bill accommodated by the original $10,000,000 bond issue, it is imperative for our State to carry on the good work started and to see that every deserving veteran be given the privilege of owning a home or farm with State aid. The additional $20,000,000 bond issue, which appears on the November ballot as Proposition No. 1, will adequately care for these men and is deserving of the support of every California voter.

* * *

PARAFFINE CO. EXPANDS

Further growth of this California company is shown by the recent announcement that a controlling interest has been acquired in the Schumacher Wall Board Corporation. A. R. Moylan, who has been with the Paraffine Companies, Inc., for eleven years, is executive vice-president and general manager of the wall board company.

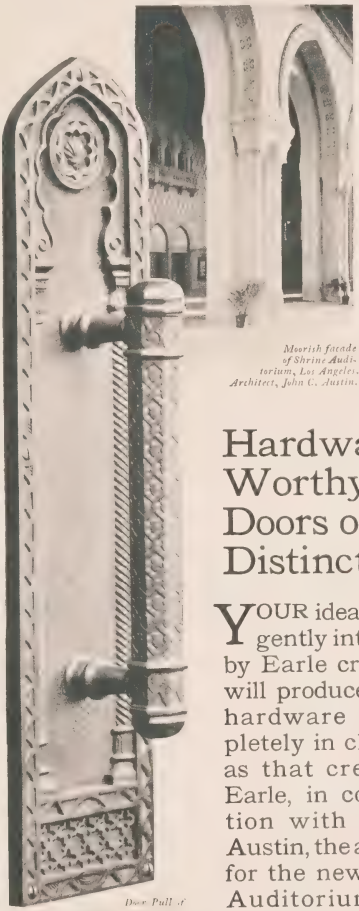
* * *



Dining room entrance doors of Philippine mahogany, together with all other millwork in the new Hotel Del Monte, furnished by

PACIFIC MANUFACTURING CO.

Main Office: Santa Clara, California
Los Angeles Office: Washington Bldg. · Oakland Office: 353 Hobart St.
180 Stevenson Street · San Francisco



Moorish facade of Shrine Auditorium, Los Angeles. Architect, John C. Austin.

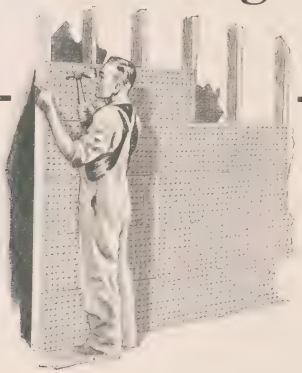
Door Pull of waxed bronze, by Earle. Supplied by Harper & Reynolds Corp., L. A.

Hardware Worthy of Doors of Distinction

YOUR ideas, intelligently interpreted by Earle craftsmen, will produce for you hardware as completely in character as that created by Earle, in collaboration with John C. Austin, the architect, for the new Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles. You may submit plans or suggestions for elaboration entirely without obligation on your part.

EARLE HARDWARE *Manufacturing* COMPANY 2365 East 51st Street LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA

The West's leading Architects are using this better way to build stronger walls



ALL THE BIG JOBS now-a-days have a plaster lath backing on the walls —and despite price and keen competition most of these jobs are using Buttress Lath.

Especially the more important jobs where architects have learned by experience that they can depend on Buttress Lath to make sound-insulated fire-defiant and stronger walls.

Nothing pleases the plasterer more than to have you specify "Buttress Lath" for interior and exterior walls. He knows he can do a better job with less grief over Buttress than any other backing.

If you want to know why Buttress Lath is jumping to leadership, let the Buttress representative give you a demonstration when he calls and show you a list of the bigger jobs that "are going Buttress." Buttress Manufacturing Company, 6910 South Alameda Street, Los Angeles, California.

Sold by all building material dealers

BUTTRESS

INTERIOR PLASTER LATH

EXTERIOR STUCCO BACKING

MONTHLY BULLETIN, A. I. A.

[Concluded from page 49]

Reimers, Frederick H., Tribune Tower, Oakland.
Sheldon, Martin A., Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco, Douglas 3445.
Skillings, Warren, Garden City Bank Bldg., San Jose, Calif.
Stringham, Roland I., 260 California St., San Francisco, Sutter 1483.
Tantau, Clarence A., 251 Kearny St., San Francisco, Sutter 1060.
Thayer, O. R., 110 Sutter St., San Francisco, Sutter 2125.
Thomas, John H., First Natl. Bank Bldg., Berkeley, Cal., Berkeley 2390.
Traver, Harrison B., c/o Trewhitt-Shields Co., Pacific Southwest Bldg., Fresno, Calif.
Upton, Louis M., 454 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Kearny 4429.
Willard, Stanton D., c/o Walker & Eisen, 756 So. Spring St., Los Angeles.
Yelland, W. R., 414 Thirteenth St., Oakland, Oakland 4955.

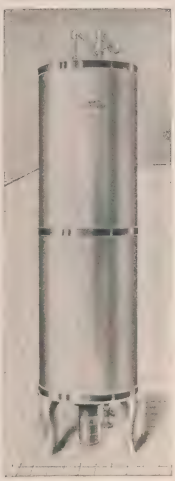
CHAPTER MEMBERS, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER

Binder, William, 35 W. San Carlos St., San Jose, Calif.
Cannon, Edward W., Ray Bldg., Oakland, Lakeside 2083.
Dolliver, J. W., Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco, Sutter 3025.
Ehrenpfort, Arthur T., 671 Alcatraz Ave., Oakland, Calif.
Ferris, Geo. A., Box 363, Reno, Nev.
Herold, P. J., 718 Hearst Bldg., San Francisco.
Joseph, Bernard J., 74 New Montgomery St., San Francisco, Doug. 1996.
Kleeman, Otto, 5627 Fifty-eighth St., S. E., Portland, Ore., Honorary Chapter Member.
Krafft, Elmer J., Phelan Bldg., San Francisco, Kearny 1517.
Lenzen, Theodore W., Humboldt Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Doug. 2876.
McCall, Chas. W., Central Bank Bldg., Oakland, Oakland 2993.
Newman, Wm. Arthur, Hearst Bldg., San Francisco, Kearny 3970.
Norberg, Ernest L., 593 Market St., San Francisco, Douglas 6353.
Raiguel, W. O., 660 Market St., San Francisco, Douglas 540.
Schmidt, Herbert A., 251 Kearny St., San Francisco, Kearny 4139.
Schroepfer, Albert, 963 Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco, Sutter 4657.
Steilberg, Walter T., 1 Orchard Lane, Berkeley, Calif., Berkeley 3440.
Voorhees, Fred D., 1829 West St., Oakland, Lakeside 382.

HONORARY ASSOCIATES, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER

Maybeck, Bernard R., Lick Bldg., San Francisco, Douglas 1454.
Molera, E. J., 2025 Sacramento St., San Francisco.

Electric Water Heating



TYPE "L" Completely assembled. Full automatic Insert type EVERHOT Heater. A dependable, safe method of having hot water at all times.

Specify
EVERHOT
Electric Heaters

For Residences, Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs, Ranches, Estates, and Industries.

Nine years of electrical manufacturing experience has perfected the EVERHOT Heating Unit so that it is today the most durable and quickest-heating unit made.

Electric water heating is gaining popularity due to its great convenience, elimination of attention to maintainence and in reduced cost of current.

EVERHOT Water Heaters are furnished completely assembled with tank, and with the insert or exterior type of heating unit. Made in all sizes and ready for instant installation.

Write us requirements and details of any special water heating problem. Send for illustrated literature and price list.

EVERHOT ELECTRIC & MFG. COMPANY
116 Llewellyn Street — Los Angeles, California

RAYMOND GRANITE CO.
RAYMOND GRANITE

Trade Mark Registered

Clothing Steel Giants

When the framework of a great skyscraper has been joined, the huge skeleton must have its steel bones covered with a stone even more permanent than steel.

Then does
RAYMOND GRANITE
do its part

It is the stone of protection.

This wonderful stone is noted for its uniformity of texture and coloring. It grows old gracefully—becoming richer and more distinctive in appearance as the years roll by.

There is no finer!

RAYMOND GRANITE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
CONTRACTORS
GRANITE · STONE · BUILDING · MEMORIAL
3 POTRERO AVENUE, SAN FRANCISCO
1350 PALMETTO STREET, LOS ANGELES

PROVEN 12 YEARS

Architects now Specify it

DRI SEAL

TRADE NAME REG. U.S. PAT OFF.

REINFORCING and SEALING OIL

YOUR painting contractor undoubtedly uses DRI SEAL in his priming paints but to *INSURE* all the benefits that this reinforcing oil affords . . . specify it as it SHOULD BE USED . . . ALWAYS "50-50 with pure paints for priming, both Exterior and Interior." Send for folder.

The Dri Seal Company, 1903-13 Alhambra Ave.
Los Angeles, California

For Sealing in Pitch, stopping suction and waterproofing Stucco!

Ornamental Grilled Gates to Dining Room, Enlarged Clift Hotel, San Francisco. Schultze & Weaver, Architects.

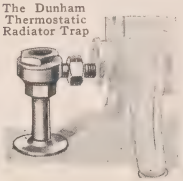
ALL ornamental iron and bronze in the Clift Hotel addition was executed by us.

FEDERAL ORNAMENTAL IRON & BRONZE COMPANY

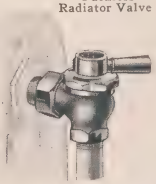
SIXTEENTH STREET AND SAN BRUNO AVE. - SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 4180

DUNHAM HEATING *Simplicity*

The Dunham Thermostatic Radiator Trap



The Dunham Packless Radiator Valve



Look for the name DUNHAM

The DUNHAM HEATING SERVICE

Simplicity that gives perfect heating results in commercial, industrial and apartment buildings when the plant is run by unskilled hands.

Simplicity that enables the average housewife or child to operate with ease the Dunham System in the home.

Simplicity of design that has eliminated all complicated or troublesome parts, including the noisy, leaky air valves.

Simplicity of control by means of the Dunham Packless Radiator Valve, whose handle turns the steam completely off or on in seven-eighths of a turn.

Simplicity, Adequacy and *Flexibility* are three reasons for the widespread acceptance of Dunham Heating. Another will follow in the next advertisement of this series.

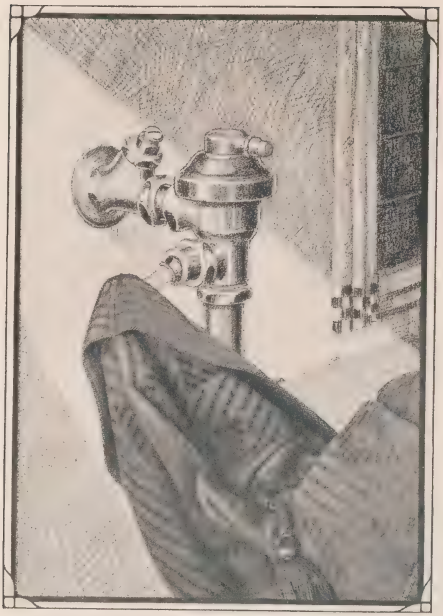
C. A. DUNHAM CO.
DUNHAM BUILDING
450 East Ohio Street Chicago

Over sixty branch and local sales offices in the United States and Canada bring Dunham Heating Service as close to you as your telephone. Consult your telephone directory for the address of our office in your city.

PACIFIC·COAST ARCHITECT

VOLUME XXX · NOVEMBER · 1926 · NUMBER FIVE

PRICE 50 CENTS



You can hold a Sloan Valve down but *you can't hold a Sloan Valve open*

No wasted water with Sloan Valves

SAVINGS in maintenance costs brought about by the exclusive features of the Sloan Valve, such as the non-hold-open feature illustrated above, make it the acknowledged leader in the field. When you decide upon Sloan, you endorse the judgment of the world's foremost builders. Ninety per cent of the noteworthy buildings of modern construction are Sloan-equipped.

Always make this test in selecting flush-valve equipment:

First: Press the handle of a Sloan Valve in any direction. Hold it or let it go. In either case, the Sloan Valve delivers a fixed amount of water—just the right amount for a complete flush—but no more!

Second: Try this same experiment with any other valve. Not one has this automatic feature of the Sloan Valve which saves building-owners hundreds of dollars in reduced water-bills. The non-hold-open feature explains the overwhelming preference for Sloan.

SLOAN VALVE CO.

CHICAGO

BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE BUILDING REVIEW

VOLUME XXX · SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES · NOVEMBER · 1926 · NUMBER FIVE

CONTENTS

The Miami Hurricane	*Henry La Pointe*	9
Maya Architecture	*Robert Stacy-Judd*	27
Small-House Plan		33
Editorial		37
Monthly Bulletin, American Institute of Architects	*Albert J. Evers*	39
Personal Glimpses		41
San Francisco Architectural Club Notes	*J. H. Devitt*	45
Building Survey		48
Index of Advertisers		63

ILLUSTRATIONS

Map of Early California (1646), designed by J. Lloyd Conrich 4
Residence of Mr. Ben Warnick, Los Angeles, California. Koerner and Gage, Architects . . . 10
Entrance, Residence of Mr. C. F. Smith, Beverly Hills, California. Koerner and Gage, Architects . . . 11
Service Entrance, Residence of Mr. C. F. Smith, Beverly Hills, California. Koerner and Gage, Architects . . . 12
Residence of Mr. C. F. Smith, Beverly Hills, California. Koerner and Gage, Architects . . . 13
Residence of Mrs. Jennie Dodge, Beverly Hills, California. Koerner and Gage, Architects . . . 14
Residence of Mr. Barney Oldfield, Beverly Hills, California. Koerner and Gage, Architects . . . 14
Residence of Mr. Frederick Billmeyer, Beverly Hills, California. Koerner and Gage, Architects . . . 15
Residence of Mr. J. F. Stone, Beverly Hills, California. Koerner and Gage, Architects . . . 15
Residence of Mr. W. J. Gage, Beverly Hills, California. Koerner and Gage, Architects . . . 16
Residence of Mr. L. J. Smith, Beverly Hills, California. Koerner and Gage, Architects . . . 16
Library, Residence of Mr. A. L. Gude, Los Angeles, California. Koerner and Gage, Architects . . . 17
Living Room, Residence of Mr. J. C. Hawks, Beverly Hills, California. Koerner and Gage, Architects . . . 18
Beverly Hills Women's Club, Beverly Hills, California. Gable and Wyant, Architects . . . 19
Beverly Hills Women's Club, Beverly Hills, California. Gable and Wyant, Architects . . . 20
Beverly Hills Women's Club, Beverly Hills, California. Gable and Wyant, Architects . . . 21
Lounge, Beverly Hills Women's Club, Beverly Hills, California. Gable and Wyant, Architects . . . 22
Lobby, Beverly Hills Women's Club, Beverly Hills, California. Gable and Wyant, Architects . . . 23
Lounge, Beverly Hills Women's Club, Beverly Hills, California. Gable and Wyant, Architects . . . 25
Monrovia Community Hotel, Monrovia, California. Robt. B. Stacy-Judd, Architect . . . 26
Monrovia Community Hotel, Monrovia, California. Robt. B. Stacy-Judd, Architect . . . 28
Floor Plans, Monrovia Community Hotel, Monrovia, California. Robt. B. Stacy-Judd, Architect . . . 29
Lobby, Monrovia Community Hotel, Monrovia, California. Robt. B. Stacy-Judd, Architect . . . 30
Lobby, Monrovia Community Hotel, Monrovia, California. Robt. B. Stacy-Judd, Architect . . . 31
Sketch in Mexico, by H. A. Schary . . . 35
Russ Building, San Francisco, California. George W. Kelham, Architect . . . 42
Hunter-Dulin Building, San Francisco, California. Schultze & Weaver, Architects . . . 43
Financial Center Building, San Francisco, California. Frederick H. Meyer, Architect . . . 43

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for the Architect, Contractor and Home Builder

Published by the Western States Publishing Corporation.

HARRIS ALLEN, A. I. A., EDITOR — J. LESLIE MEEK, GENERAL MANAGER

NED BRYDONE-JACK, MANAGER SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OFFICE

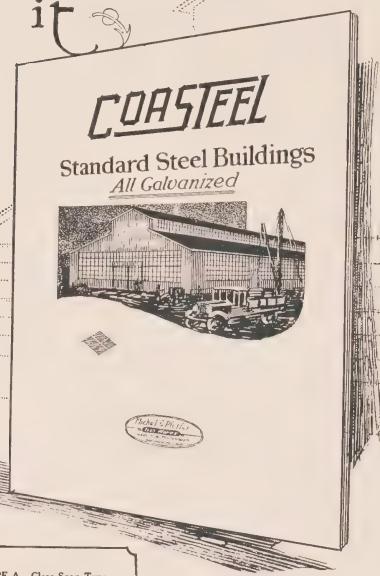
Address all communications to BUSINESS OFFICE, 703 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. Telephone Kearny 7794
Price, mailed flat to any address in United States, Mexico or Cuba, $4.00 a year; single copies, 50c; to Canada, $5.00 a year; foreign countries, $6.00 a year. Entered at the Post Office in San Francisco as second-class matter

EASTERN OFFICES: JOHN D. ROSS, 608 OTIS BLDG., CHICAGO—WILLIAM D. WARD, TRIBUNE BLDG., NEW YORK CITY
NORTHWEST OFFICE: ARTHUR W. STYPES, SECURITY BLDG., PORTLAND, ORE.

LOS ANGELES: 1617 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, PHONE EMPIRE 2267

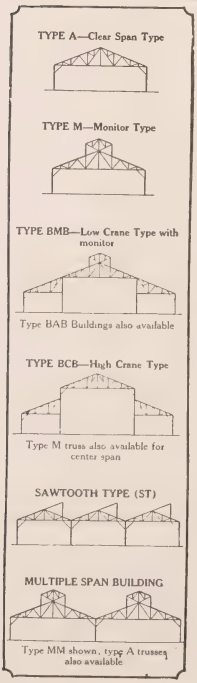
Design by William Mooser, Jr.

Send for it



Heres the answer to your building problem!

COASTEEL


TYPE A—Clear Span Type
TYPE M—Monitor Type
TYPE BMB—Low Crane Type with monitor
Type BAB Buildings also available
TYPE BCB—High Crane Type
Type M truss also available for center span
SAWTOOTH TYPE (ST)
MULTIPLE SPAN BUILDING
Type MM shown, type A trusses also available

COASTEEL Standard Buildings, manufactured on the Pacific Coast entirely of standardized steel units, fill every requirement in one-story industrial buildings. They are adaptable to any industry, permit of any desired interior arrangement and fit any size and shape of lot.

COASTEEL Buildings are permanent, being fabricated of special steel, and are **hot-dip galvanized from floor to roof peak** after fabrication. They have 100% salvage value, too, as they may be extended at any time, or dismantled, moved and re-erected at a new location with no loss of material.

COASTEEL Building units are ***carried in stock*** *in San Francisco. This means the fastest service in shipment, prompt delivery at destination and speed and accuracy in erection.*

MICHEL & PFEFFER IRON WORKS

10th & Harrison Streets **SAN FRANCISCO**

PACIFIC·COAST·ARCHITECT
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE BUILDING REVIEW

VOLUME XXX · SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES · NOVEMBER 1926 · NUMBER FIVE

THE MIAMI HURRICANE

[BY HENRY LA POINTE, A. I. A.]

MIAMI, deluged, tempest-torn, swept by the full force of meteorological storm center, emerges from devastation and chaos to renascence. Normalcy has come to the minds of the people and while yet somewhat dazed they are sane and animated with indomitable courage. It is quite probable that property loss would have been materially less if some of the construction, in past years, had been more substantial. Many years of exemption from severe storms had lulled the people into a sense of security from devastating disturbances, and led to the belief that almost any structure that would protect from normal weather conditions was all that was necessary in this semitropical climate. The consequence has been that thousands of these homes, comfortable and sufficient during normal weather, when suddenly swept by a tempest of gigantic force, were entirely demolished or so utterly crippled that they will have to be rebuilt.

The storm intensity may be partially realized from the knowledge that the barometer-reading was the lowest in this country's history and that the wind attained a velocity of 130 miles per hour. The storm first broke around midnight and continued until in the early morning of September 18; thence came a calm of about an hour; then, with renewed force and almost reverse direction, it swirled with demoniac fury for several hours. It was during this last period that the greatest damage was done.

The Miami building code requires that wind pressure be figured at twenty pounds per square foot and, as all plans have to pass a rigid examination by our efficient Building Department, there is no doubt in my mind but that our buildings were so designed.

The formula used by the United States Signal Service is $p=0.004\ V^2$. This means that a wind pressure of 20 pounds per foot is attained at a wind velocity of 70 miles per hour and that with a velocity of 130 miles the pressure would be 67.6 pounds. This enormous pressure was the direct cause of the sway in buildings in excess of eight stories in height.

Buildings constructed with steel frames and reinforced frames of concrete withstood the pressure remarkably well; so well that only one building with steel frame suffered severely and this building, from a superficial examination, appears to be inadequately wind braced. Several steel frame buildings that I have examined show the result of sway, but not to any serious extent. Reinforced concrete structures, as far as my examinations have progressed, show no structural damages. The highest reinforced concrete structure is but fourteen stories and several twelve stories. The bulk of construction is of reinforced concrete from four to twelve stories and the major number of steel structures have been erected in the past three years. Aside from the one steel structure seriously damaged there is no structural damage to steel and concrete of a serious nature.

The principal damage to the business buildings in the city was confined to water damage, plate-glass breakage, ripping off of roof coverings, blowing in of sash frames and sash and in many cases the blowing in of panel walls. The residence sections of the city and suburbs were greatly damaged. Frame buildings of flimsy construction were entirely demolished, as were also poorly constructed cement block structures. The demolition of sash frames and sash that were insecurely anchored in masonry resulted in opening the building to the full lifting force of the wind, ripping off roofs and overturning walls. A survey of the residential sections shows that well-designed buildings, honestly constructed, resisted the impact of the storm with but little damage, and that principally loss of roof coverings and broken glass.

A superficial examination of the situation proves, conclusively, that much of the loss sustained by Miami people might have been avoided if their homes and business buildings had been built by competent architects and builders instead of speculators. I venture to say that eighty per cent of all building damage can be laid to the door of the incompetent architect, the speculative builder and the owner who cheats himself when he builds otherwise than for permanency.

Structural steel and reinforced concrete, properly designed, will function safely even in such a tempest as recently occurred.

[Concluded on page 49]

RESIDENCE OF MR. BEN WARNER, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. KOERNER AND GAGE, ARCHITECTS

Photo by Miles Berné

ENTRANCE, RESIDENCE MR. C. F. SMITH, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
KOERNER AND GAGE, ARCHITECTS

Photo from Wurtz Bros.

SERVICE ENTRANCE, RESIDENCE MR. C. F. SMITH, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
KOERNER AND GAGE, ARCHITECTS

Photo by Miles Berné

RESIDENCE OF MR. C. F. SMITH, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA. KOERNER AND GAGE, ARCHITECTS

Photos by Miles Berné

ABOVE—RESIDENCE MRS. JENNIE DODGE, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
BELOW—RESIDENCE MR. BARNEY OLDFIELD, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
KOERNER AND GAGE, ARCHITECTS

Photos by Miles Berné

ABOVE—RESIDENCE MR. FREDERICK BILLMEYER, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
BELOW—RESIDENCE MR. J. F. STONE, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
KOERNER AND GAGE, ARCHITECTS

Photos by Miles Berné

ABOVE—RESIDENCE MR. W. J. GAGE, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
BELOW—RESIDENCE MR. L. J. SMITH, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
KOERNER AND GAGE, ARCHITECTS

Photos by Miles Berné

LIBRARY, RESIDENCE MR. A. L. GUDE, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
KOERNER AND GAGE, ARCHITECTS

Photo by Miles Berné

LIVING ROOM, RESIDENCE MR. J. C. HAWKS, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
KOERNER AND GAGE, ARCHITECTS

Photo by Miles Berni

Photo © Matt Studios

BEVERLY HILLS WOMEN'S CLUB, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
GABLE & WYANT, ARCHITECTS

Fleishhacker Pool, San Francisco, is the largest swimming pool in the world—300x1000 feet. Close to the ocean, the bathhouse is subject to continual assault of salt air and salt water; both for appearance and for durability its painting was required to be the very best in quality, in application. Ward and Blohme, Architects for the bathhouse; A. Quandt & Sons, Painters and Decorators.

"Co-operation for Quality"

A·QUANDT·&·SONS

374 GUERRERO STREET · SAN FRANCISCO
PAINTERS AND DECORATORS SINCE 1885

Quandt quality is available for the small job as well as the large. Our operations are State-wide

BEVERLY HILLS WOMEN'S CLUB, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA. GABLE & WYANT, ARCHITECTS

Photo by Mott Studios

LOUNGE, BEVERLY HILLS WOMEN'S CLUB, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
GABLE & WYANT, ARCHITECTS

Photo by Mott Studios

Photo by Mott Studios

LOBBY, BEVERLY HILLS WOMEN'S CLUB, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
GABLE & WYANT, ARCHITECTS

Home of Mr. Leo Youngworth, Baldwin Hills, Los Angeles. Webber, Staunton & Spaulding, Architects

PROMENADE TILE

THE DIGNIFIED BEAUTY of this unique dining room is enhanced by the use of red octagonal Promenade tile with rectangular inserts. Architects will be interested to know that we have prepared a collection of plates covering the entire range of designs and sizes of Promenade tile that will be sent on request.

GLADDING · McBEAN · & · CO.

General Office: 660 Market Street, San Francisco

Los Angeles: 621 South Hope Street Seattle: Dexter Horton Building Oakland: Twenty-second and Market Streets

LOUNGE, BEVERLY HILLS WOMEN'S CLUB, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA. GABLE & WYANT, ARCHITECTS

Photo [illegible] Studios

MONROVIA COMMUNITY HOTEL, MONROVIA, CALIFORNIA
ROBT. B. STACY-JUDD, ARCHITECT

Photo by Whittington

MAYA ARCHITECTURE

[BY ROBERT STACY-JUDD]

WHAT really gave me the inspiration to special study of the Mayas was a careful perusal of John L. Stephens' narration "Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas and Yucatan," published in two volumes in 1841, and his later work, "Incidents of Travel in Yucatan," two volumes in 1843. And after diligently reading these fascinating works I could not help but remark with surprise why so very little interest seemed to have been created among the general public at that time and throughout the years to follow. Either the world of thought put little value on the discoveries or the time was not ripe. Articles and volumes have appeared from time to time, but general apathy prevented the display of curiosity one would expect.

It was not until comparatively recently that a revival of interest among students of ancient lore brought these mysterious races and their remarkable works again before the public. In 1915 Dr. Herbert J. Spinden of the Peabody Museum published his wonderful memoirs as the result of his researches during the years 1906-1909 under the title of "A Study of Maya Art" and the long sleep of indifference seemed then to terminate. Interest in the Mayas was at last aroused.

Dr. Spinden is the first Maya scholar who has devoted himself to a thorough study of the ancient art of Central America as shown by the architecture, the sculptured monuments and other objects found in the ruined cities.

Apparently many students of Maya art have noticed the similarity of ornament and architectural principles to Indian, Chinese, Greek and Egyptian, and, to say the least, it is certainly disconcerting to meet with so many replicas and not believe they are due to a common origin. Yet, Dr. Spinden repudiates any such thought and emphatically states that the Mayas, ancient though they be, reflect none of the dignity of Eastern antiquity.

On the other hand, Le Ploygeon claims the Maya period of power in the neighborhood of 11,500 years ago. Spinden ridicules this assertion and reduces the period to a mere 2000 years. However, this only goes to show how little is actually known of historical or chronological facts appertaining to the early civilization on this hemisphere. Some day when Toltecan and Maya hieroglyphics have been deciphered, perhaps all theories may be overthrown and an age established which will make the great pyramids of Cheops appear youthful by comparison.

To my comparatively lay mind, the remarkable resemblance of details in Maya art to the recognized styles of ancient architecture seems to be conclusive of either borrowed principles or point to a common origin. For instance, the ruins of a gateway at Labna, Yucatan, contain a fine example of a stone carved chevron pattern belt, similar to Romanesque stone carving, or a decorative motif in Byzantine or Egyptian ornaments.

Again, the Acroterion Ridge tile or the Antefixas eaves tile of the Greeks could easily claim origin in the ruins of Labna.

Strange, too, that the Greek fret pattern, the Arabian, the Celtic, the Chinese, the Mooresque, all resemble the fret pattern used by the Mayas.

At first glance, the temples and, in particular, the principal buildings at Labna resemble a Greek temple. Same broad piers, same trabeated openings, same architrave surrounds, same continuous decorated frieze. The only main feature which seems to have no duplicate is the beautiful, tall, straight-jambed tapering arch.

Some serious students claim that the city of Chichen Itza in Yucatan is one of the world's greatest monuments of antiquity. Spinden, on the other hand, says tha tthe northern or Yucatan area was developed considerably later than the southern area and places Chichen Itza in the second epoch, whilst the city of Copan in Honduras he established as one of the earliest Mayan cities and allocates it to the first epoch.

The Toltecans are reputed to be the most ancient tribe on this continent and are said to have been also the most polished. John L. Stephens suggests they were the originators of that peculiar style of architecture found in Guatemala and Yucatan which was adopted by all subsequent inhabitants.

Stephens in his "Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas and Yucatan," 2 volumes, 1841, somewhat discredits the antiquity of the ruins of Uxmal, Copan and Palaque. His inference that the Aztecs or Mexicans of the time of the Spanish conquest had the same written language with the people of Copan and Palaque is a major reason in favor of his argument. Another of his arguments in favor of the more modern origin is the fact he discovered wooden beams in many buildings, those at Uxmal being in a perfect state of preservation at the time of his visit. Although the universal building material throughout Yucatan is limestone, which is also burned for lime, wood was used, yet sparingly.

Stephens says the architecture of the Mayas is peculiarly their own. Ancient races did not come here with their old ideas of cutting into solid rock and excavating, such as the great temples of India, and there were no columns. Yet according to Edward H. Thompson and others, "Sepulchres of High Priests 90 feet beneath the crown of the pyramids 50 feet in solid rock" and columns galore have sprung from the magic touch of the various exploration parties.

However, I cannot help but notice the remarkable resemblance, I might say almost a replica, between the two columned doorways in the east wing of the upper range of a place in Labna, Yucatan, and the rock-cut tomb of Beni Hasan in upper Egypt. The latter is the prototype of the Doric order and was built during the twelfth Egyptian dynasty, B. C. 2778-2565. The Doric is the first of the five classic orders.

In designing the general scheme, decorative detail, and mural paintings for the Monrovia Hotel, care was taken that only what might be termed the principles of Maya design were used. In some cases, such as the ornament surrounding the entrance to the ladies' room in the lobby, a decorative unit from a date tablet was used as the theme. In other cases, such as the multiple column grouping, the unit was faithfully employed. As it is not entirely clear what the exact reason was for the peculiar medley of carved pieces, cubes, and the many quaint shapes forming some of the Maya panels, I did not duplicate any particular original panel of the temples, but assembled the curious units to my own fancy.

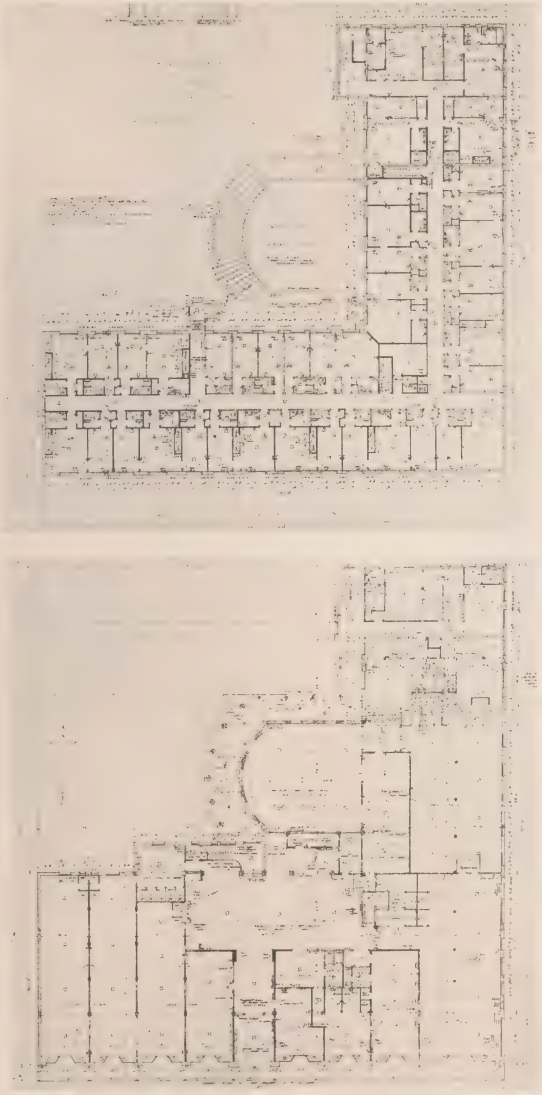
The grouping of decorative ornament on the exterior was designed under difficulty. Cost, being a great factor, necessitated curtailment. Yet there was a large surface to treat. To avoid spottiness, and yet form a continuity, created an aggravating problem. Balance was entirely discarded, as my theory was that the diversification of line would provide a mental link with the next group of ornament.

Upon entering the outer vestibule two mural paintings are depicted, one on each wall. That on the left-hand wall

[Continued on page 53]

MONROVIA COMMUNITY HOTEL, MONROVIA, CALIFORNIA
ROBT. B. STACY-JUDD, ARCHITECT

Photo by Whittington



FLOOR PLANS, MONROVIA COMMUNITY HOTEL, MONROVIA, CALIFORNIA
ROBT. B. STACY-JUDD, ARCHITECT

LOBBY, MONROVIA COMMUNITY HOTEL, MONROVIA, CALIFORNIA
ROBT. B. STACY-JUDD, ARCHITECT

Photos by Whittington

LOBBY, MONROVIA COMMUNITY HOTEL, MONROVIA, CALIFORNIA
ROBT. B. STACY-JUDD, ARCHITECT

Photo by Wattington

MOSKOVITZ RESIDENCE, SEACLIFF, SAN FRANCISCO. E. B. BERTZ, ARCHITECT

Ramona Roof Tile

Beauty • Versatility • Permanence

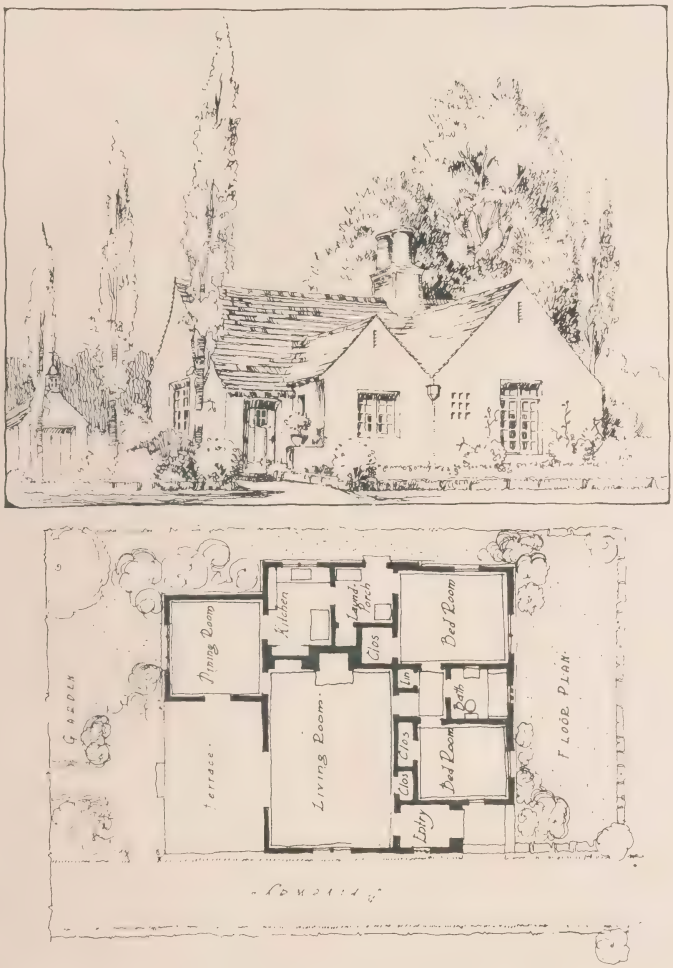
The Specification of Ramona Tile is an assurance of true artistry in a Tile Roof. It embodies such advantages as splendid color variation, exceptional strength with light weight, symmetry of shape, economy of laying and, above all, absolute permanence.

N · CLARK · & · SONS

MANUFACTURERS

116 Natoma Street, San Francisco, Calif. · Factory: West Alameda, Calif.
1106 Detwiler Building, Los Angeles, Calif.

See our catalogue in the WESTERN



Comment by WALTER L. MOODY, *Architect*

Regardless of architectural style, we may generally say that the more successful houses are those of simple masses, good proportions, pleasant color, a simple and just use of materials and in all a proper adaptation to usefulness.

The sketch published above has a suggestion of English precedent. It stands the test of simplicity in design and is appropriate for the needs of the average small family. The plan is not one picked from the latest bungalow book. The plan and elevations are a combined unit, designed to fit an average city lot. Inspection of the arrangement of rooms will disclose convenience and accessibility of the various elements. The more important living room and dining room are located to give privacy to the family, with a pleasant vista on the garden. In this way we are able to realize, by careful planning, the full possibilities of a small city lot.

There are about 1100 square feet of floor area and the house need not cost over $4,500. The working plans are available at the Small House Plan Service.

E V E R L A S T I N G C O L O R

Look for the Trademark on every sack

CALIFORNIA STUCCO
REG. TRADE MARK
PORTLAND CEMENT

SINCE 1914

NOTHING can take the place of experience in the manufacture of Stucco, and only thru years of work do we get experience. Thirty years working with plastic material are behind "California Stucco."

Twelve years ago it was placed on the market, and today thousands of all types of buildings finished with it, speak convincingly of its permanency, plasticity and its color beauty.

This invaluable experience is a distinct part of "California Stucco", the vital ingredient that insures its dependability.

For further information write the distributor nearest you

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
California Stucco Products Co.
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
California Stucco Products Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
California Stucco Products Co.
PORTLAND, OREGON
California Stucco Company
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
California Stucco Company

NEW YORK CITY
California Stucco Products Co.
814 E. 94th St., Brooklyn
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
Utah Stucco Products Co.
DENVER, COLORADO
Heimbecher Bros.
HOUSTON, TEXAS
California Stucco Products Co.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
California Stucco Products Co.

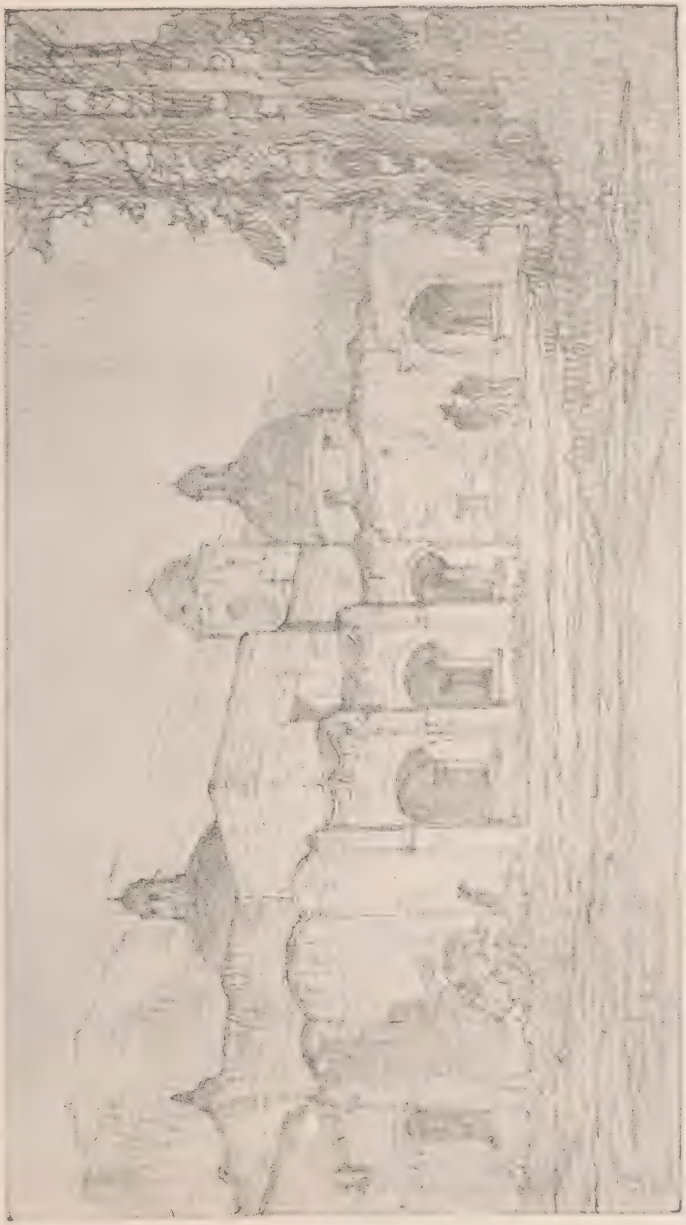
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
St. Louis Material & Supply Co.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
California Stucco Products Co.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN
Dixie Concrete Products Co.
CLEVELAND, OHIO
Cleveland Gypsum Company
CINCINNATI, OHIO
California Stucco Products Co.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
Cretestone Builders Supply Co
Jenkins Arcade Bldg.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
California Stucco Products Co.
POTTSVILLE, PA.
California Stucco Products Co.
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Hollywood Building Supply Co.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
California Stucco Products Co.

California Stucco

CALIFORNIA STUCCO PORTLAND CEMENT

173



SKETCH BY H. A. SCHARY—MONASTERY, "EL DESIDERIO DE LOS LEONES," MEXICO

THE CASA DEL MAR BEACH CLUB

ARTHUR BARD, ARCHITECT SECURITY ROOFING CO., ROOFING CONTRACTORS

The Crown of Beauty

The Casa del Mar Beach Club signalizes everything smart in the fashionable world that throngs Southern California's magic strand.

These are the fastidious, and they demand perfection .... perfection in every appointment .... perfection in the magnificent clubhouse structure .... above all, perfection in the roof that *crowns* all.

Nothing less than the best would do for this crown of beauty.... the choice was SIMONS SORRENTO TILE.

"Since 1886"

SIMONS BRICK CO.

Walter R. Simons, President and General Manager

125 West Third Street · Los Angeles

Telephone MUtual 4181

SIMONS SORRENTO TILE

·EDITORIAL·

The Public Value of Art

RECENTLY Mr. Otto Kahn, banker and art patron of international fame, delivered an address to the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco which made a profound impression on the eight hundred business leaders assembled to hear him. Besides pointing out the great financial returns constantly accruing to the Old World countries through their treasures of architecture, sculpture, painting—which all the New World travels to see—he advanced the theory that much of modern American restlessness, with its accompanying crime, is caused by the dullness, the routine of most people's lives and the lack of any "food for the soul." He believes that art must be brought to the people, and that America, which has written such great pages in the world's history on civilization, science, invention, economics—is just about starting to write another great page, along lines of art, music, culture.

Mr. Kahn may be an idealist, but he has certainly proved that he has an intensely practical vision in the realm of finance. That his views on this subject were so enthusiastically received by a group of "hard-headed" business men augurs well for the rosy dawn of the new day of Art in America.

* * *

The Liability of Architects

A PROPOSAL has recently been made by a committee of the Royal Institute of British Architects to form an Architects' Defense Union for legal protection. Such a movement has interesting possibilities. Many an architect, especially among the younger members of the profession, has been compelled to put up with grave injustice through ignorance of his legal rights, or through inability to finance a legal action. The objects of the proposed Union are briefly:

(1) To defend actions brought against members for professional negligence, default or error.

(2) To recover fees earned by members where the R. I. B. A. Scale has been brought to the notice of their clients.

(3) To support or defend actions for libel or slander brought by or against members.

(4) To support actions brought by members to defend their ownership of designs.

An objection may be made to the term "Union," as in the public mind even the Institute is confused with a Union in the common interpretation of that form of organization. Although such an association would be formed solely to protect its members' interests, yet there could not possibly exist any element of propaganda, boycott or pressure of any extra-legal kind. It is in fact a form of insurance for due protection by law.

* * *

Importance of Good Construction

THE interesting article on the effects of the Florida hurricane, published in this issue of the Pacific Coast Architect, emphasizes the same point brought out so forcibly by Santa Barbara's experience last year—the economic wisdom of good building construction.

It is folly to assume optimistically that no earthquake or hurricane is going to visit *this* region, and therefore cheap and lax methods of construction are "good enough." No one expects to be caught in a motor accident; but thousands of people are killed by motor cars, each year. When are we, as a nation, going to invest in the best kind of building insurance—honest, intelligent construction, which can be made, with so little extra cost, reasonably proof against fire and the forces of Nature?

* * *

RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR OSCAR WENDEROTH

A committee has formed for the relief of Oscar Wenderoth, formerly Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury Department, who some time ago suffered the total loss of his eyesight. The committee believes the efforts Mr. Wenderoth is making to regain a real measure of independence, despite the handicaps under which he is placed, warrant the encouragement of those who know him, or know of the work he accomplished during the years he gave to the Federal Government in various technical capacities. He has taught himself to read and write in Braille so as to further develop his skill in writing.

Contributions should be sent to H. J. Lucas, Treasurer, Committee for Relief of Oscar Wenderoth, care of The Northwestern Terra Cotta Company, 2525 Clybourn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

* * *

HOUSE BEAUTIFUL COVER COMPETITION

The publishers of House Beautiful announce the fifth annual competition for cover designs. Prizes ranging from $500 for the first are offered for the best designs submitted. All entries must be received by January 14, 1927. Full information regarding the competition may be secured from The House Beautiful Publishing Co., 8 Arlington street, Boston, Mass.

Have you copies of

FEBRUARY, 1926, *or* AUGUST, 1926?

As our files are nearly exhausted on the above two numbers of Pacific Coast Architect we will gladly pay for copies returned to Business Office, 703 Market Street, San Francisco.

Hollow Metal Doors and Trim and Elevator Cars for this building manufactured and installed by us.

MEDICAL-DENTAL BUILDING, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
A. W. Quist Co., Contractor J. A. Creutzer, Architect

Campbell Metal Windows · Nonpareil Skylights
Sheet Metal Work · Baked Enamel Finish
Hollow Metal Doors and Trim
Met-Elec Base

FORDERER CORNICE WORKS

Executive Offices and Factory:
Potrero Avenue and Sixteenth Street, San Francisco

Los Angeles Office:
927 W. M. Garland Building, 9th and Spring Streets

SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

MONTHLY BULLETIN

OFFICERS

John Reid, Jr., President

Harris Allen, Vice-President

Albert J. Evers, Sec.-Treas.

DIRECTORS

J. S. Fairweather, three years
W. C. Hays, three years
Fred H. Meyer, three years
Henry H. Gutterson, three years
Earle B. Bertz, two years
Will G. Corlett, two years

NEXT MEETING

The next regular meeting of the San Francisco Chapter, The American Institute of Architects, will be held in the rooms of the San Francisco Architectural Club, 523 Pine street, on Tuesday, November 16, 1926, at 6:30 p.m. Dinner will be served at 75 cents per plate.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the San Francisco Chapter, A. I. A., was held on Tuesday, October 19, 1926, in the rooms of San Francisco Architectural Club, 523 Pine St.

In the absence of President John Reid, Jr., the meeting was called to order by Vice-President Harris Allen at 7:50 p.m. The following members were present:

Messrs. Wm. Crim, Jr., Frederick H. Meyer, Henry Gutterson, Wm. G. Corlett, Albert J. Evers, Harris Allen, Leffler B. Miller, Warren C. Perry, Howard E. Burnett, Edgar B. Hurt, Chas. F. Maury, James H. Mitchell, E. G. Bangs, Ernest Coxhead, Frederick H. Reimers, Birge M. Clark, E. H. Hildebrand, J. H. Christie, E. L. Norberg.

Mr. E. E. Johnson, junior member of the Institute, was present. The guests present were Mr. R. C. Buell and Mr. E. J. Kennedy of the Portland Cement Association, Mr. Walter Bates of the California Stucco Products Co. and Mr. J. Leslie Meek of the Pacific Coast Architect.

MINUTES

Minutes of previous meeting were accepted as published.

In the absence of President John Reid, Jr., there was no annual address of the President and for the same reason no report was read from the Executive Committee.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer was delayed, and it was moved, seconded and carried that a committee be appointed to receive these reports and report to the Chapter at the next meeting.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Committee on Practice:

Chairman Wm. G. Corlett made a brief verbal report.

Committee on Relations with Coast Chapters: No report.

Committee on Building Laws and Legislation:

Chairman Frederick H. Meyer announced that he would give a written report at the next meeting. He gave a brief verbal report.

Committee on Public Information and Entertainment:

Chairman Harris Allen submitted a written report with recommendations, which was received and placed on file.

Committee on Education and Library of the Architectural Club:

Chairman Warren C. Perry made a written report on the possibility of placing the courses of the Architectural Club under University Extension. The report was ordered received and placed on file for further action.

Committee on Membership: In the absence of Chairman Wm. C. Hays, Mr. Henry Gutterson reported verbally on the progress of the Membership Committee.

Committee on Uniform Code: No report.

Exhibition Committee: In the absence of Chairman Earle B. Bertz, Mr. Harris Allen made a verbal report.

Committee on Civic Development: No report.

Committee on City Planning: Chairman Coxhead submitted written report, which was received and placed on file.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

The Secretary reported on the various steps taken as directed at the last meeting in regard to changing the name of the Chapter. It was moved, seconded and carried that the following amendment to the Constitution, published for twenty days and approved by the Board of Directors, be adopted and that the Executive Committee be empowered to take the necessary steps to effect its provision legally:

Amendment

The second sentence of Article I shall be amended to read as follows:

"It exists by authority of a charter granted by the Institute in accordance with its By-Laws and the corporate name of the society is the Northern California Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, and it is so incorporated under the laws of the State of California."

ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND OFFICERS

The Chairman announced that, as no further nominations had been received, a motion was in order to instruct the Secretary to cast the ballot for the nominations of the Nominating Committee. It was moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary cast the ballot as follows:

President, John Reid, Jr.; Vice-President, Harris C. Allen; Secretary and Treasurer, Albert J. Evers; Directors for three years, Fred H. Meyer, Henry H. Gutterson.

Other Directors remaining on the Board are J. F. Fairweather, two years; Wm. C. Hays, two years; Earle B. Bertz, one year; Wm. G. Corlett, one year.

NEW BUSINESS

The Secretary read a letter from the Committee for the Relief of Oscar Wenderoth. Since all Institute members had received the communication, it was called to the attention of the Chapter and placed on file.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted, Albert J. Evers, *Secretary*.

After adjournment, members of the San Francisco Architectural Club and others joined with the Chapter, and Mr. Buell of the Portland Cement Association introduced Mr. E. J. Kennedy, who showed a film illustrating stucco textures and later demonstrated in actual material beautiful color work in stucco. Those present were indeed fortunate to see such an instructive demonstration, and the thanks of the Chapter are due to the Portland Cement Association.

THE RESIDENCE OF JOHN J. MADDEN, SR., INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Herbert Foltz, Architect

The Substantial Beauty of Face Brick Country Houses

THIS sumptuous suburban home is built of a delicate semi-smooth Face Brick and exemplifies the substantial air so necessary in achieving distinction in the country, always so effectually expressed through the use of colorful Face Brick. Its durable charm and characteristic permanence especially adapt it to the difficult requirements of the better class of Suburban and Country Residences.

The proper use of Face Brick insures the essential exterior beauty and dignity, combined with permanent safety and freedom from upkeep. Any member of the Association will be glad to aid the architect in solving his Face Brick problems.

"Architectural Details in Brickwork," a portfolio of many halftone plates showing excellent examples of fine brickwork. Sent postpaid to any architect making a request on his stationery.

"English Precedent in Modern Brickwork," a 100-page book, beautifully illustrated with halftones and measured drawings of Tudor and Georgian types and American adaptations; sent postpaid for two dollars.

"Brickwork in Italy." 298 pages, an attractive and useful volume, especially for the architect, profusely illustrated with 69 line drawings, 300 halftones, and 20 colored plates with a map of modern and XII century Italy. Bound in linen, six dollars postpaid. Half morocco, seven dollars.

AMERICAN FACE BRICK ASSOCIATION

1767 Peoples Life Building
CHICAGO

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

[*Sketch from life in this issue by Ramm*]

AUSTIN BLACK

THE reader is doubtless familiar with the genial, rugged lineaments of "Cal" Pine. Unlikely as it may seem from the above sketch, Mr. Black is the father of "Cal" Pine and responsible for his wise saws (if such a term be applicable to a lumberjack).

Rooting around for statistics, the fact was dug up that Mr. Black first saw the light in Tuckahoe, New York, in 1884. He graduated from Jersey State college and dedicated himself to producing more light, through Publicity and Publication. For seven years he was advertising manager for the Trenton Potteries Co., then ten years with the "American Architect," then the "Architectural Record" and the F. W. Dodge Co. publications. Coming west, he became advertising manager of the Pacific Lumber Co. and since 1924 has been with The California White and Sugar Pine Association.

Mr. Black is married and lives in Piedmont, California. He owns to more than one hobby; music—such diverse audiences as a church congregation and the Bohemian Club both enjoy his fine baritone—motoring, gardening, and good architecture. It is not inappropriate to say that he takes pride in a Growing Business.

* * *

The Vincent Whitney Company on November 1st acquired the ownership of the Richard Spencer Co., distributors for Sedgwick dumb waiter, Watson metal screen, Reese metal weather strip, Inviso roller screen and other lines. The Richard Spencer Co. will continue as a separate organization and through its connection with the larger company will be in a position to extend even better service to its customers.

IN THE PROFESSION

Appreciation of good architecture is being developed in the Portland public schools by a contest between students, prizes going to those who succeed in naming the types of architecture expressed in the city's best-designed buildings. The movement is being sponsored by the Oregon Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

* * *

Work is progressing on a fifteen-story insurance office building at Sansome and Pine streets, San Francisco. The building is to be of Gothic type and especially constructed to take care of the needs of insurance brokers. Powers and Ahnden are the architects.

* * *

Preliminary sketches have been prepared by Architect Frederick H. Meyer for a fifteen-story building to be erected at Mission and New Montgomery streets, for the San Francisco Builders Exchange.

* * *

A new Grace Cathedral is to be erected in San Francisco at a cost of $4,000,000. Lewis P. Hobart is the architect and Cram & Ferguson, Boston architects, are associate architects.

* * *

Willis Polk & Co. have prepared plans for a group of community apartments to be erected at Chestnut and Larkin streets, San Francisco.

* * *

A new high school, to cost $600,000, is soon to be constructed at San Mateo. Earnest and John Norberg are the architects.

* * *

The Los Angeles office of the firm of Schultze and Weaver, architects, is now located in the Pacific Mutual Building, Los Angeles.

* * *

Lloyd Rally, architect, is now located at 1411 N. Stanley avenue, Hollywood, Cal.

* * *

Reginald Johnson, architect, Pasadena, is preparing plans for the new Biltmore Hotel, Santa Barbara.

* * *

Paul R. Williams, architect, has removed his office to the Wilshire Arts Building, Los Angeles.

* * *

John C. Deardorf, architect, is now located at 1839 Altura Place, San Diego.

* * *

Luther Fentress, architect, has moved from Los Angeles to 1822 Camden avenue, South Pasadena, Cal.

* * *

Arthur E. Harvey, architect, has moved to 531 N. Gower street, Los Angeles.

* * *

Construction has started on the new Masonic Temple in Burlingame, Carl Werner, architect.

* * *

The Montague Furnace Co., Inc., San Francisco, manufacturers of the Page gas furnace, announce the appointment of E. J. Hilscher, 94 Columbia street, Seattle, Wash., as Northwestern sales representative. Mr. Hilscher is prepared to supply full information regarding the Page gas furnace and its installation.

RUSS BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO. GEORGE W. KELHAM, ARCHITECT. — On this and the page opposite are views of three buildings now under construction in San Francisco; two are progress photos, the other of a model cleverly inserted in its actual environment. All are typical of the healthy building activity in that city. See Building Survey on page 45 of this issue.

HUNTER-DULIN BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO
SCHULTZE AND WEAVER, ARCHITECTS

FINANCIAL CENTER BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO
FREDERICK H. MEYER, ARCHITECT

Partial List of *Hockaday* Users

Textile Mills

South Carolina

Mollohan Mfg. Co. *Newberry*
Oakland Cotton Mills *Newberry*
Grendel Mills, No. 1 *Greenwood*
Woodside Cotton Mill *Greenville*
Mills Mfg. Company *Greenville*
Clifton Mills, 1-2-3-4 *Spartanburg*
Saxon Mill *Spartanburg*
Arcadia Mills *Spartanburg*
Pacolet Mfg., 1-2-3 *Spartanburg*
Crescent Mfg. Company *Spartanburg*
Equinox Mill *Anderson*
Cluck Mill *Anderson*
Riverside Mfg. Co. *Anderson*
Orr Cotton Mill *Anderson*
Easley Mill No. 1 *Easley*
Easley Mill No. 2 *Easley*
Easley Mill No. 3 *Easley*
Alice Mill *Easley*
Cowpens Mfg. Company *Cowpens*
Fairmont Mfg. *Fairmont*
Monarch Mills *Lockhart*
Liberty Cotton Mill *Liberty*
Jackson Mills *Iva*
Courtenay Mfg. Co. *Newry*
Banna Mfg. Company *Goldville*
Ninety Six Cotton Mills *Ninety Six*
Highland Park Mfg. Co. *Rock Hill*
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co. *Ware Shoals*
Clinton Cotton Mills *Clinton*
Watts Mills *Laurens*
Drayton Mills *Spartanburg*

North Carolina

Florence Mills *Forest City*
Alexander Mfg. Co. *Forest City*
Gastonia Cotton Mill *Gastonia*
Ozark Mills *Gastonia*
Bonnie Cotton Mills *Kings Mountain*
Klotho Mills, Inc. *Kings Mountain*
Phenix Mills *Kings Mountain*
Ella Mfg. Company *Shelby*
Pomona Mills *Greensboro*

The WALLMARK of Quality

ADVERTISEMENT NUMBER FOUR OF A SERIES

IN THE MILL WORLD

HOCKADAY FOR THE LAST 17 YEARS HAS BEEN SPECIFIED AND USED BY THE

ARCHITECT
CONTRACTOR
AND OWNER

THE HOCKADAY COMPANY
1823 CARROLL AVENUE
CHICAGO

The Hockaday Co. of San Francisco
76-78 Eighth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Los Angeles Hockaday Co.
420 Douglas Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

D. E. Fryer Co., Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane and Portland

HOCKADAY

THE WASHABLE PAINT FOR ALL INTERIORS

WRITE FOR YOUR COPY OF "PAINT MILEAGE"

S. F. ARCHITECTURAL CLUB NOTES

ON WEDNESDAY evening, October 6, the quarterly initiation of the San Francisco Architectural Club was held in our club rooms. It was the most successful initiation in the history of the Club. The Banquet Room was crowded to the full capacity. The master of ceremony and his four spirits initiated thirty members into our organization. The ceremony was entertaining as well as interesting and the enjoyment of the evening was heightened by refreshments served over the "Bar."

A set of drawing instruments was raffled off and our old friend Mr. Wm. Watson held the lucky number.

A collection of water-color sketches by Mr. Juan M. Arellano, a prominent Philippine architect, was on exhibit at the Club last month, and as a result some of the members have spent their spare week-ends sketching. You will be interested to know that Mr. Arellano is the Consulting Architect of the Philippine Government and that he has studied abroad besides being a graduate of one of our American colleges. His stop-over in our city, while on a tour to study our modern day building construction, was to the Club's advantage.

Through the courtesy of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects the members enjoyed the demonstration of Portland cement stucco on Thursday evening, October 19. Those who were present received some practical hints in the art of plastering. It has been said by a member of the Institute that a similar demonstration will be held in the future in the hope of securing a larger attendance to receive this educational benefit.

On October 21 we held our eighteenth weekly Thursday luncheon at the Club's Banquet Room under the new management of Mr. C. H. Singleton, former manager of the Claremont Hotel. The weekly luncheon has proven a successful event of the Club's life and an average of twenty-five of its members attend weekly.

The first problems of the season were sent east for judgment and the Atelier is well under way under the leadership of Don Works, Massier who succeeded H. J. Anderson, and Alfred Johnson, Sous Massier, who fills the vacancy of R. J. Blas, who left for Harvard.

The report of the problems will be published in the next issue. Mr. K. E. Ponsford has taken over the Order Class of Mr. James A. Magee, who left town for an indefinite length of time.

Our Twenty-fifth Anniversary will be celebrated at one of our famous Jinks some time in December. The Entertainment Committee is beginning on a program that will make up for the one we missed last year.

J. H. DEVITT, *Publicity Manager.*

* * *

BUILDING SURVEY

(Prepared from figures furnished by S. W. Straus & Co.)

NATIONAL: Reports from 463 cities and towns show a loss of 16 per cent for the month of September, compared with September, 1925. The same cities lost 4½ per cent during the first nine months of the year compared with the same period last year. The volume of building permits for the three quarters of the year was $3,281,735,879. New York, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Boston, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, Portland, Ore., and Oakland, Calif., all reported declines for September as compared with the same month a year ago. Important gains were shown in Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Newark, N. J., Baltimore, Albany, Cincinnati, Buffalo and Columbus, Ohio.

PACIFIC COAST: The nine months' total for 96 principal cities in the Pacific Coast States is $384,143,274, a 7 per cent reduction from the total for the same period last year. Fifty-one cities report gains over last year's record, which indicates the building industry is in excellent condition on the Pacific Coast.

San Francisco: Building permits issued during the first nine months of the year totaled $43,943,708; this is an increase of 11 per cent over last year's figures. This is one of the best showings made by any city in the country and proves the carpenters' strike has not curtailed building activity in this city. The September total shows a 26 per cent gain over the total for September of last year.

Los Angeles: The three-quarter total for this city amounted to $95,277,860, a 17 per cent reduction from last year's activity. This figure shows, however, Los Angeles is still doing a tremendous amount of building.

Seattle: Total for the nine months period is $26,403,800, a slight gain over 1925.

Portland: Issued $26,403,800 in building permits during the nine months, 15 per cent less than the unprecedented record of last year.

San Diego, Santa Monica, Pasadena and San Jose report gains over 1925, for the nine months' period, Oakland and Long Beach report a decline in permits issued.

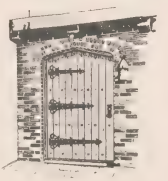
* * *

RUSS BUILDING CORNER-STONE LAID

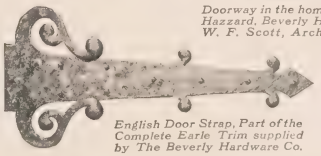
The corner-stone for the thirty-story Russ Building now under construction on Montgomery street, San Francisco, was laid November 1st, at which ceremony Mayor James Rolph and President Clay Miller of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce spoke.

The steel frame of the Russ Building is now being erected; when completed the building will contain 9000 tons of structural steel. It is planned to have the building ready for occupancy by November 1, 1927. George W. Kelham is the architect. The cost of the building will be more than $6,000,000.

Hardware Worthy of Doors of Distinction



Doorway in the home of T. H. Hazzard, Beverly Hills, Calif. W. F. Scott, Architect.



English Door Strap, Part of the Complete Earle Trim supplied by The Beverly Hardware Co.

WHETHER your doorways call for hardware of English inspiration, or for a Mediteranean, Colonial, Mission, or French motif, you can depend upon Earle craftsmen to intelligently interpret your ideas. Simply suggest what is wanted, and sketches will be submitted gladly.

EARLE HARDWARE MFG. CO.
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

THE Better Architects Are Specifying

SUPER LOCKLATH

for "Better Walls"

---because

—*Super Locklath* has 41 per cent greater bracing strength.

—*Super Locklath* has an absolute mechanical key.

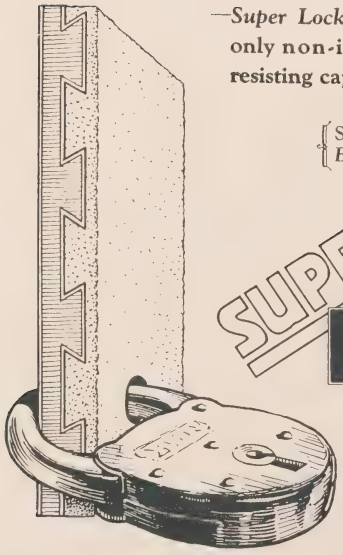
—*Super Locklath* has a perfect bonding surface.

—*Super Locklath* is 100% waterproof on both sides.

—*Super Locklath* has greater sound proofing function than most sound proofing materials.

—*Super Locklath,* made of gypsum rock, is not only non-inflamable, but has enormous fire resisting capacity.

Super Locklath is Sold by all Building Material Dealers



SUPER LOCKLATH

"Plastoid—Made"

PLASTOID PRODUCTS *Inc.*

1725 South Downey Road
Los Angeles, Calif.

THE MIAMI HURRICANE

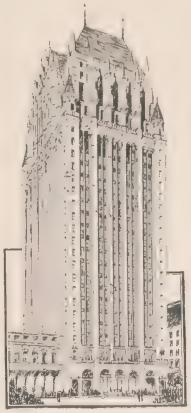
[Concluded from page 9]

Tile roofs and heavy projections are a menace. Massive ornamentation should be eliminated. Buildings should be designed for a higher wind pressure. I find built-up roofing, mopped to the roof and covered with gravel or slag, the most satisfactory. Built-up roofing with dry-sheet nailed to the roof, and metal roofs, pulled away from the roof by suction. Cap and base flashings were torn out, but where roofing was carried up the face of parapet walls and under well-constructed copings there was very little damage.

Long parapet walls were destroyed and in future buildings such walls should be built with stub columns extending up from columns below. Pitched roofs covered with clay tile, grouted with cement mortar and laid in cement mortar, proved the best. Wood and asbestos shingles were fairly good, but gave way at the nailings. Asphalt shingles had the least resistance, tearing away from the nailing. Panel walls of reinforced concrete, brick and interlocking tile had the greatest resistance. Residence walls of brick, tile, cement blocks and properly timbered wood construction stood well.

We have had a lesson in construction and should heed it. Materials that we are using to-day are sufficiently good to withstand hurricanes, provided they are properly used. The great need is for stability, thorough and honest construction. Miami is proud of its architects, engineers and builders. Were it not that the majority of architects, engineers and builders are men of integrity and ability, Miami would be laid flat and the loss of life would have been stupendous. My heart has been filled with gladness that, in the small part that I have had in building Miami, I have builded well. I have lost many commissions by refusing to design inefficiently, but my compensation is taken in the gratification that my buildings suffered but minor injuries. I have, also, to thank a number of my clients who have, personally, come to me to express their thanks for efficient service. I also know that many other architects have been rewarded for their service as I have. It is a gratification and something for which the profession as a whole should be proud and thankful that our services are so well appreciated, although we are prone to believe that architects receive little merit for their work. There is a world of gratitude in the hearts of Miami architects that they have been faithful to the trust their profession stands for, and a cordial love and sympathy for Miami people.

Aside from the physical appearance, one would never know that Miami had been visited by a catastrophe. Miami people have remained sane as few people have under similar circumstances. Mental normalcy is a good omen of the future.



The New

HUNTER DULIN BUILDING

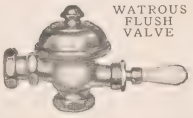
Under Construction in San Francisco

Architects, Schultze & Weaver
Engineer, Ralph E. Phillips
Plumbing Contractors, Latourrette Fical Co.
Plumber Jobbers, Lally Co.

Being equipped throughout with the

Watrous

Flush Valve



WATROUS FLUSH VALVE

THE Watrous Flush Valve promotes correct sanitation and prevents water waste by delivering the exact quantity of water required by the bowl with which it is used. A thorough flush is assured without expending more water than is necessary. The regulating port which determines the flow is very easy to adjust, and is prevented from clogging by automatic, self-cleansing mechanism which clears itself of foreign matter in the water whenever a flush takes place.

When the Watrous Flush Valve is installed in combination with the Watrous Duojet Closet, the water-saving is much augmented, as the latter requires only a very limited supply of water for a thorough flush and refill. Also, its design avoids the danger of clogging.

Write for full details on the Watrous Flush Valve and Duojet Closets to

Wm. P. Horn Co., 237 Rialto Bldg., San Francisco
L. C. Coombs, Rm. 506, 110 W. 11th St., Los Angeles
Wm. P. Horn Co., L. C. Smith Building, Seattle

Pacific Coast Representatives of

THE IMPERIAL BRASS MFG. CO.
1220 West Harrison Street CHICAGO

Watrous Flush Valves—Duojet Closets—Self-Closing Basin Cocks—Combination Lavatory Fixtures—Pop-Up Wastes—Liquid Soap Fixtures—Etc.

Financial Center Building, San Francisco

MEYER & JOHNSON
ARCHITECTS

MacDONALD & KAHN
BUILDERS

REED & REED
MASONS

INTERIOR PARTITIONS BUILT WITH

EMPIRE GYPSUM TILE

Quiet · Strong · Lightweight · Fireproof

Manufactured by

Pacific Portland Cement Company, Consolidated

Los Angeles, Cal. · San Francisco, Cal. · Portland, Oregon

MAYA ARCHITECTURE

[Continued from page 27]

as you enter is a modification of the famous wall panel "The Kingdom of Darkness" of the "Middle of the Earth." To the left of the painting is the "God of Death" and on the right is the "Goddess of Death." In the center is the figure of a man falling into the nether regions, and over him is the moon. To the left and right of the center will be seen the turkey and the eagle representing demons of darkness.

The mural painting on the east wall of the outer vestibule and the one on the east wall of the inner vestibule are original compositions of mine and represent "Feast of Good Harvest" and the "God of Joy" respectively.

The stone carved effects on the four walls of the lobby are merely original designs of mine based on Maya art. It will be noticed that the arch over the entrance from the vestibule to the lobby has an uncanny similarity in general outline to the common arch of the Chinese. This likeness was not discovered until after I had completed the colored drawing of the lobby interior. It is interesting to note the remarkable resemblance of Maya details to details of practically all the established styles of architecture throughout the world.

The murals on the south wall of the lobby are original adaptations of mine. The one next to the ingle-nook fireplace represents the Sun God blessing the crops. The mural next to the ladies' room entrance represents the God of Lust with the symbols of the days linked to his body.

The ceiling is an adaptation of an intricate mosaic of the Mayas. The three pendant electric fixtures in the ceiling are original conceptions of mine representing carved stone.

The main dining-room is treated in crude colors with

[Concluded on page 57]

EVERHOT

ELECTRIC WATER HEATING

The great economy and durability of the Everhot Electric Unit has started a new era of domestic hot water supply.

Easy to install in an old tank, or complete with new combinations, it is the safest and most convenient method.

Architects are invited to investigate this great convenience, and send for literature and specific information.

Everhot Electric & Mfg. Co.

116 Llewellyn Street · Los Angeles, Cal.

LIGHTING IS A PART OF ARCHITECTURE

St. John's Episcopal Church, Los Angeles — *Walter and Pierpont Davis, Architects*

LIGHT - *the new medium of the architect*

GOOD lighting is being recognized more and more as an integral part of architecture...as a new creative medium for the Architect.

Correct lighting can vividly express the spirit of architecture ...emphasize its motif...intensify its feeling.

For 25 years this company has been working with the profession in producing effective architectural lighting and correctly designed equipment. These years of experience and the service of our artisans are always at your disposal.

The FORVE *Company Inc.*

818 South Figueroa

LOS ANGELES — ESTABLISHED 1901

Successors to FORVE-PETTEBONE COMPANY

THE KOHLER ELECTRIC SINK

KOHLER OF KOHLER announces the Kohler Electric Sink, a most important addition to the labor-saving equipment of the modern home kitchen. The perfected electrical dishwasher, built into Kohler sinks of special design, in models for all installations . . . You are urged to investigate. Please write for descriptive literature.

KOHLER CO., *Founded 1873*, KOHLER, WIS.
Shipping Point, Sheboygan, Wis. · *Branches in Principal Cities*

KOHLER OF KOHLER

Plumbing Fixtures

MAYA ARCHITECTURE

[Concluded from page 53]

two crude mural paintings. The one on the north wall, being 28 feet long, represents the progress in commerce and art of the races from the southern influx of the Mayas till the period of the Spanish Inquisition. The ship pointing seaward represents the birth of modern commerce.

On the south wall is an allegory representing the transition of the early races on this continent and the advent of the white races.

The electric fixtures are my weird conceptions based on Maya details.

The three smaller dining-rooms form a simple Spanish treatment, the outstanding feature being the curious electric fixtures. It may be mentioned, en passant, that all the electric light fixtures as well as all decorative details were designed by me and are copyrighted.

* * *

The Zapon Company, manufacturers of lacquers and lacquer enamels, offers to all architects interested a specially prepared booklet on architectural specifications. It is illustrated and prepared for A. I. A. filing. Copies may be secured by addressing any of the several offices of the company.

* * *

A comprehensive catalog on hollow metal doors, elevator enclosures and cars has been published by the Forderer Cornice Works, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Typical details and specifications covering standard construction make it a useful book, to which the architect and engineer may refer for information regarding standard practice in hollow metal construction. Sections of the catalog are devoted to metal mouldings, Metelec Base (a metal base for use in office buildings), hollow metal doors and trim, sectional partitions, elevator enclosures and cars, including color illustrations.

Quadruple Service
for
Schools and Public Buildings

Haws Model 35

HAWS SANITARY DRINKING FAUCET COMPANY 1808 HARMON ST. BERKELEY, CAL. U.S.A.

The PAGE GAS FURNACE
Clean, Odorless, Gas-Tight, Noiseless, Healthful

HERE is the heating system for your client. Five stages of heat extraction, cast iron construction with casing of heavy galvanized iron, lined with corrugated asbestos and corrugated bright tin, insures everlasting life and maximum economy by using all the heat.

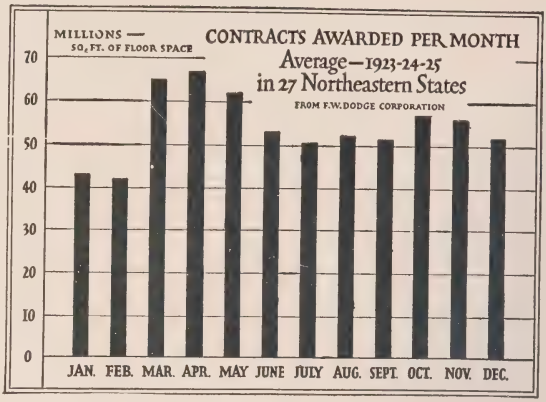
Users testify to its efficiency and economy.

We will gladly explain in detail the features and operation of the Page Gas Furnace. Write for descriptive folder, or, better still, ask us to call.

Manufactured by

MONTAGUE FURNACE CO., INC.
376-386 SIXTH STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. PHONE MARKET 4845
Oregon and Washington Representative: E. J. Hilscher, 94 Columbia Street, Seattle

Even in the north, construction work put under contract now continues in large volume throughout the year. In the dead of winter awards are two-thirds as great as at the spring peak. The high fall awards are strong evidence that winter construction pays, as they must largely represent work to be carried on through the cold months.



No Need to Wait Until Spring

BUILDING construction is now carried on throughout the winter as successfully as in any other season.

Think what the quicker occupancy of these winter-built structures means to their owners! If you need a new building, don't wait until spring. Start plans now for winter construction.

And use concrete for speed and economy. It will pay you.

Write nearest office listed below for booklets on "Winter Construction." There is no obligation

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

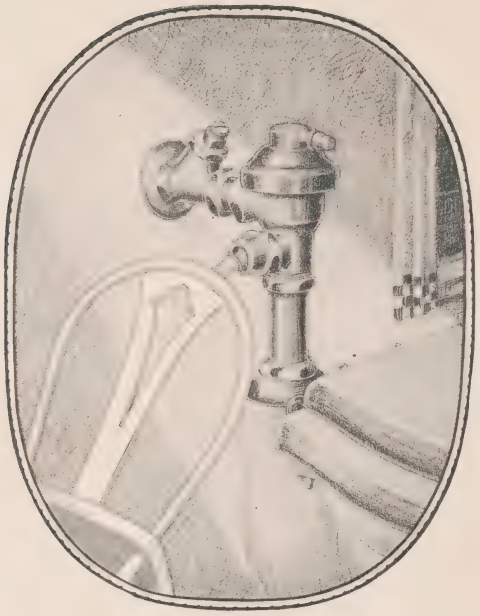
A National Organization to Improve and Extend the Uses of Concrete

Atlanta
Birmingham
Boston
Chicago
Columbus
Dallas
Denver
Des Moines
Detroit
Indianapolis
Jacksonville
Kansas City
Lincoln, Nebr.
Los Angeles
Milwaukee
Minneapolis
Nashville
New Orleans
New York
Oklahoma City
Parkersburg
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Portland, Oreg.
Richmond, Va.
Salt Lake City
San Francisco
Seattle
St. Louis
Vancouver, B. C.
Washington, D. C.

PACIFIC·COAST ARCHITECT

VOLUME XXX · DECEMBER · 1926 · NUMBER SIX

PRICE 50 CENTS



Press the handle of the Sloan Valve in any direction. Hold it or let it go. In either case, the Sloan Valve delivers a fixed amount of water—ample for a thorough flush—but no more. Only Sloan has this automatic feature which saves building owners hundreds of dollars in reduced water bills.

The way to Greater Profits

LIKE EVERY OTHER INVENTION, the Sloan Valve went through pioneer days. Only by proving itself through faithful service did it win success. That in twenty years 90% of the better buildings have installed Sloan Valves shows as nothing else can do the outstanding superiority of this valve. In this 20-year period Sloan has developed a large and growing market for flush valves from which every plumbing contractor and jobber benefits. For the plumbing trade, the way to still greater profits in the sale of flush valves is clearly through cooperating with Sloan. No other flush valve offers the mechanical superiorities which are found in the Sloan Valve. And no other flush valve has Sloan's twenty-year record of uninterrupted success to guarantee your satisfaction in promoting the sale of this product.

SLOAN VALVE CO.

CHICAGO

E. C. Whalen
301 Security Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

W. J. Driscoll
471 Monadnock Bldg.,
San Francisco, Calif.

S. D. Cochran
1426 L. C. Smith Bldg.,
Seattle, Wash.

BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE BUILDING REVIEW

VOLUME XXX · SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES · DECEMBER · 1926 · NUMBER SIX

CONTENTS

The Small Shop	*Zoe A. Battu*	9
Facts About Gypsum	*H. J. Schweim, Chief Engineer of the Gypsum Industries*	23
Practical Training	*J. Leslie Meek*	45
Editorial		39
Monthly Bulletin, American Institute of Architects	*Albert J. Evers*	41
Personal Glimpses		43

ILLUSTRATIONS

Residence of M. L. Frank, Portland, Ore. Herman Brookman, Architect	*Cover*
Building for J. H. L'Hommedieu, Inc., Oakland, Calif. Chas. W. McCall, Architect	11
"Koffee Kaddy" Shop, Oakland, Calif. Harris Allen and E. W. Cannon, Architects	11
"The House of Crane" Restaurant, Oakland, Calif. Chas. W. McCall, Architect	12
Hyman's Shop, Oakland, Calif. Frederick H. Reimers, Architect	12
Interiors, "The House of Crane," Oakland, Calif. Chas. W. McCall, Architect	13
Interior, Hyman's Shop, Oakland, Calif. Frederick H. Reimers, Architect	14, 15
Shop for Tupper and Reed, Berkeley, Calif. W. R. Yelland, Architect	16
Building for E. P. Soule, Oakland, Calif. Frederick H. Reimers, Architect	16
Interiors, Shop for Tupper and Reed, Berkeley, Calif. W. R. Yelland, Architect	17
Studio Shops Building, Palo Alto, Calif. Pedro J. Lemos, Designer	18
Hughes Building, Palo Alto, Calif. John C. Branner, Architect	18
Patio Details, Studio Shop Building, Palo Alto, Calif. Pedro J. Lemos, Designer	19, 20
Gotham Shop, Studio Shops Building, Palo Alto, Calif. Pedro J. Lemos, Designer	21
Lois Martin Shop, San Francisco, Calif. Lois Martin, Designer	22
"French" Apartments, Oakland, Calif. Frederick H. Reimers, Architect	25
Entrance Detail, "French" Apartments, Oakland, Calif. Frederick H. Reimers, Architect	26, 27
Residence of Mr. M. Lloyd Frank, Portland, Ore. Herman Brookman, Architect	29, 30, 31
Terrace, Residence of Mr. M. L. Frank, Portland, Ore. Herman Brookman, Architect	32, 33
Gate Lodge, Residence of Mr. M. L. Frank, Portland, Ore. Herman Brookman, Architect	34
Living Room, Residence of Mr. M. L. Frank, Portland, Ore. Herman Brookman, Architect	35
Front Door, Residence of Mr. M. L. Frank, Portland, Ore. Herman Brookman, Architect	35
Cottage for Mr. J. Wheeler, Portland, Ore. Herman Brookman, Architect	36
Congress Hotel, Portland, Ore. Herman Brookman, Architect	36, 37, 38
Entrance, Cottage for Mr. J. W. McHolland, Portland, Ore. Herman Brookman, Architect	37

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for the Architect, Contractor and Home Builder

Published by the Western States Publishing Corporation

HARRIS ALLEN, A. I. A., EDITOR — J. LESLIE MEEK, GENERAL MANAGER

NED BRYDONE-JACK, MANAGER SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OFFICE

Address all communications to BUSINESS OFFICE, 703 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. Telephone Kearny 7794 Price, mailed flat to any address in United States, Mexico or Cuba, $4.00 a year; single copies, 50c; to Canada, $5.00 a year; foreign countries, $6.00 a year. Entered at the Post Office in San Francisco as second-class matter

EASTERN OFFICES: JOHN D. ROSS, 608 OTIS BLDG., CHICAGO — WILLIAM D. WARD, TRIBUNE BLDG., NEW YORK CITY

NORTHWEST OFFICE: ARTHUR W. STYPES, SECURITY BLDG., PORTLAND, ORE.

LOS ANGELES: 1617 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, PHONE EMPIRE 2267

Design by William Mooser, Jr.

COASTEEL

The Manufacturing Organization behind COASTEEL Buildings

A Copy for You

COASTEEL Standard Buildings, in their entirety, are the product of a specialist organization. Years of experience in steel manufacture, steel fabrication and steel erection go into each individual job.

All of the steel—for trusses and columns, side wall and roof and window sash—is manufactured by the Coast pioneer, Pacific Coast Steel Company. The sheets for doors, side wall and roof are rolled by Pacific Sheet Steel Corporation. All sash in Coasteel Buildings is "California" Steel Sash, manufactured by Michel & Pfeffer Iron Works. Fabrication of COASTEEL Buildings is done by Pacific Coast Steel Company.

Backing up this manufacturing arrangement is the combined service given by the capable, experienced engineering staffs of the three contributing companies.

MICHEL & PFEFFER IRON WORKS

10th & Harrison Streets **SAN FRANCISCO**

PACIFIC·COAST·ARCHITECT
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE BUILDING REVIEW
VOLUME XXX · SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES · DECEMBER 1926 · NUMBER SIX

THE SMALL SHOP

[BY ZOE A. BATTU]

APPARENTLY this is the day of the skyscraper; of city skylines whose towers and masses seem like the houses of a race of giants. Nothing less than the stupendous seems to have any hold on the imagination of American Business. It appears, almost, that there is hardly any logical place for the small commercial and shop building. In an age dominated by mass, the small scale building and enterprise appears to have no good reason for being.

But really, this is a mere surface impression. As a matter of fact, the small shop building and the type of enterprise it houses have a definite niche in the present-day business scheme. The exclusive shop structure has a reason for being that is economically, artistically and architecturally sound and practical.

Briefly, it is this—both large and small businesses have a sphere in which they can operate. Each has a market in which it serves. Owing to the increasing wealth of the country, the purchasing power of the individual grows yearly, and this continually widens the spheres and markets wherein the large and small shop operate. As the individual gains ground financially, he usually acquires discrimination and a desire for the finer things of life. He is not content with ordinary merchandise bought in ordinary surroundings. He seeks out the smaller shop, whose stocks are notable for their excellence and unique craftsmanship.

At this point the practical advertising value of the well and distinctively designed exclusive shop structure becomes evident. If the skyscraper and very large store identify themselves and their location by their very mass, the small shop building can do likewise through the possession of originality, artistry and nicety of detail. It may even be tucked away in a side street, but if it has architectural character, the side-street location ceases to be a liability and becomes an asset.

In short, the small shop building can be made a spot apart to which the customer comes with anticipation, lingers pleasantly, departs reluctantly and treasures his purchase the more because it came from a certain shop of unquestioned prestige. With the passage of time the building mellows; its merchandise, customers and its owner himself fuse themselves into an inseparable and charming whole. The march of efficiency may well leave the large retail structure awkwardly out of step with a newer day of time and labor saving installations, but this hardly befalls the smaller place, because it is built to serve the moods of the leisurely shopper rather than the clamor of the hurried buyer.

And it must not be overlooked that even the great department stores realize the imaginative and sales appeal of the small shop building. De-

John Howell's Book Shop, San Francisco
W. C. Hays, Architect

partment stores go to endless expense to create stores within stores; small shops within great buildings. Model homes for the display of furniture are built. Sportwear shops are duplicates of pretentious golf and country clubs. It has come to the pass that if one cannot afford the time or money for a vacation of touring, camping, hunting and fishing, he need not exactly miss all the fun. Occasionally he can spend an hour or two in the camping and sporting goods section of the nearest department store. This substitute may not be entirely satisfactory, but it will at least relieve the pressure and make life in summer, without a vacation, endurable.

The idea behind all this is to appeal to the imagination; to create a background and stage setting in keeping with the spirit of the merchandise offered. Thus by clever suggestion the impersonal, mechanical atmosphere of the very large institution is given human interest appeal. It is self-evident that the device pays hugely in sales and profits, and the architect with a client who is prone to cling to beaten paths may win his case by pointing out these facts.

The several shop fronts and interiors featured in the forthcoming pages are not offered as a model collection. Doubtless there are many more examples of this type of structure about San Francisco Bay, and throughout the West, more pretentious and possibly of greater architectural excellence than those we show herewith. Whatever may be the limitations of the collection, as a collection, they will hardly be found in the individual examples. For, as a whole, the buildings have good advertising value, as well as architectural merit, and the principles they embody will no doubt be a source of many ideas that can be profitably adapted and applied to the designing of small commercial and shop structures.

John Howell's Book Shop, San Francisco
W. C. Hays, Architect

Ingle, John Howell's Book Shop, San Francisco

* * *

COMPETITION FOR WOOD HOME DESIGN

A prize of $2500 is offered by C. W. Stimson, Seattle lumberman, for an all-wood home design which will best present the possibilities of woods native to the Pacific Northwest. Mr. Stimson has offered this prize through the West Coast Lumber Trade Extension Bureau, this city. It is to be awarded in a nation-wide contest open to all interested persons. The contest will begin in January and close July 1, 1927. Other prizes in proportion, the Bureau stated, will be made available.

"This prize," Mr. Stimson said today, "is offered to bring out ideas. I have no idea what kind of a design will result and I do not much care. I want to emphasize the beauty and the permanence in the oldest and most artistic building material we have—wood."

The contest will be conducted, the Bureau stated, under the competition code of the American Institute of Architects. The conditions will be as follows:

1. The prize is offered for the design of a dwelling of wood, with broad latitude in size and cost;
2. It must be based on the use of woods native to the Pacific Northwest;
3. It must develop the unusual possibilities of Pacific Northwest woods;
4. Conventional style will not be considered as important and the greatest leeway will be allowed in this respect.

Mr. Stimson is manager of the Stimson Timber Company, which operates a lumber manufacturing plant on Lake Union in Seattle. He has been identified with the lumber business in Washington State since boyhood. His company is an active member of the West Coast Lumber Trade Extension Bureau.

* * *

"Driwall Waterproofing and Decorative Coatings for Cement, Stucco, Brick and Stone Walls" and "Clear Driwall for Cut Stone Application—Specifications" are the titles of two very interesting and informative booklets offered by the Billings-Chapin Co., 1163 E. 40th street, Cleveland, Ohio.

LEFT—BUILDING FOR J. H. L'HOMMEDIEU, INC., OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA. CHAS. W. McCALL, ARCHITECT.
RIGHT—"KOFFEE KADDY" SANDWICH SHOP FOR Z. W. WHITE, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.
HARRIS ALLEN AND E. W. CANNON, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

Photos by Waters and Hainlin

ABOVE—"THE HOUSE OF CRANE" RESTAURANT, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
CHAS. W. McCALL, ARCHITECT
BELOW—"HYMAN'S SHOP," OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
FREDERICK H. REIMERS, ARCHITECT

INTERIORS, "THE HOUSE OF CRANE," OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
CHAS. W. McCALL, ARCHITECT

INTERIOR, HYMAN'S SHOP, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA. FREDERICK H. REIMERS, ARCHITECT

INTERIOR, HYMAN'S SHOP, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA. FREDERICK H. REIMERS, ARCHITECT

LEFT—SHOP FOR TUPPER AND REED, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA. W. R. YELLAND, ARCHITECT
RIGHT—BUILDING FOR E. P. SOULE, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA. FREDERICK H. REIMERS, ARCHITECT

INTERIORS, SHOP FOR TUPPER AND REED, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA
W. R. YELLAND, ARCHITECT

Photos by Ford E. Samuel

ABOVE—STUDIO SHOPS BUILDING, PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA
PEDRO J. LEMOS, DESIGNER
BELOW—HUGHES BUILDING, PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA
JOHN C. BRANNER, ARCHITECT

PATIO DETAIL, STUDIO SHOPS BUILDING, PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA
PEDRO J. LEMOS, DESIGNER

PATIO DETAILS, STUDIO SHOPS BUILDING, PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA. PEDRO J. LEMOS, DESIGNER

GOTHAM SHOP, STUDIO SHOPS BUILDING, PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA. PEDRO J. LEMOS, DESIGNER

LOIS MARTIN SHOP, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. LOIS MARTIN, DESIGNER

FACTS ABOUT GYPSUM

BY H. J. SCHWEIM
Chief Engineer of the Gypsum Industries

GYPSUM is known chemically as hydrous calcium sulphate. Its chemical formula is $CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$. In the calcining process approximately one and one-half parts of water are driven off leaving $CaSO_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}H_2O$ or hemihydrate.

Gypsum was discovered in New York State in 1792 and in 1808 a stock company was formed to quarry and market land plaster. However, it was not until 1892 that the first calcined gypsum plaster was produced in New York State. In 1895 the tonnage of crude and calcined gypsum amounted to 265,000 tons, which was produced in thirteen States. In 1925 over five million tons of gypsum were mined with a valuation in excess of forty-two million dollars. From these figures, which are quoted from government reports, you can realize the tremendous growth of the gypsum industry.

During the past few years a number of new products have been developed. One of them is gypsum sheathing board. With gypsum sheathing board to protect the studs from fire from the outside and with gypsum lath or gypsum wall board to protect it from the inside, these materials will go far toward reducing our annual fire loss.

Tests conducted by Columbia University, Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, and the building departments of Detroit and Indianapolis, show that gypsum sheathing board is many times stronger than wood sheathing from the viewpoint of lateral distortion.

Another new product is gypsum concrete, which is composed of one and one-half parts of a special gypsum cement, one part sand, and three parts of broken stone, gravel or cinders. This special cement has a compressive value of 2000 pounds per square inch and the gypsum concrete provides a total compressive strength of from 800 to 1300 pounds per square inch depending upon the aggregate used. Gypsum concrete is being used for exterior walls and partitions in one and two story residences so that it is now possible to build an all fireproof house at a cost not much greater than ordinary construction.

In an all fireproof house, the floor construction is either a Portland cement concrete joist system or metal lumber joists are used spaced not to exceed thirty inches on centers, on top of which is placed either ribbed lath or gypsum wall board, which acts as a centering for reinforced gypsum concrete floor construction.

Another development is cellular gypsum. This material is used in exterior walls between the studs and in attic ceilings between the joists as an insulating medium, and being a mineral insulator it is not subject to disintegration. At present there are four different weights of this material—twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, and thirty pounds per cubic foot, the lighter weight materials being used between the studs or joists where they are not subjected to any loads or stresses, while the heavier materials are used as floor fill between wood sleepers or as a base underneath cement finished floors, or as drainage fill and insulation on a roof.

With regard to fireproofing there are eight essentials which a material should possess in order to be classed as a fireproof building material. Gypsum possesses all eight of the essentials. These I have divided into two groups; the first four are termed absolute essentials and the second four economic essentials.

The absolute essentials are: (1) it must not burn; (2) it must not transmit heat at high temperatures; (3) it must not expand or contract unduly; (4) it must maintain the first three for the duration of the fire.

The four economic essentials are: (1) it must be light in weight; (2) it must be easily cut and fitted; (3) it must provide a good base for plaster; (4) it must be readily obtainable.

It is a well-known fact that all materials will fail in fire, that is, if the temperature is high enough and the duration long enough. The method of failure, however, varies with different types of materials. The method of failure in gypsum is by calcination. Gypsum behaves in a fire unlike any other building material, because it possesses a characteristic inherent in no other material. It provides its own sprinkler system. When a fire strikes a gypsum wall, calcination begins—that is, the water of crystallization chemically combined in gypsum is driven off. However, the depth of calcination is not proportional to the temperature or duration of the fire, but calcination proceeds more and more slowly as the time goes on. As the water evaporates it leaves the calcined portion on the surface, which adheres tenaciously to the balance of the material, thus providing a barrier or retarder to the fire. Where the calcination is in progress the water is being driven off, thus leaving a wet, steamy, soggy mass which acts as a blanket to uncalcined portion of the material.

The big advantage in gypsum as a fireproofing medium is that as long as there is any water of crystallization left in the material the temperature on the unexposed side cannot exceed 212° Fahrenheit, the boiling point of water, regardless of the temperature on the exposed side.

At a test conducted in 1918 at the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., Chicago, on a five-inch solid gypsum block partition plastered with gypsum plaster, the temperature on the exposed side at the end of four hours was 2300° Fahrenheit. The temperature on the unexposed side was but 150° Fahrenheit. Figuring a room temperature of 70° Fahrenheit, this would mean an increase of but 80° Fahrenheit, or that less than four per cent of the temperature on the fire side was transmitted through the partition.

The third point of the absolute essentials is that it must not expand or contract unduly. The reason for this is that any material that will expand or contract to any great extent in a fire will disrupt itself by expanding and thus fail. Tests conducted by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., as well as actual fires show that the contraction and expansion of gypsum in a fire is practically negligible. The reason for this is because it is impossible to heat the gypsum appreciably above 212° Fahrenheit, while there is any water of crystallization left.

The four economic essentials hardly need to be discussed. It is a well-known fact that gypsum is lighter in weight than most any other structural building material. Due to the light weight of gypsum products, in the Statler Hotel at Cleveland the saving in dead load was in excess of 2400 tons, and in the Cleveland Athletic Club in Cleveland the saving amounted to more than 3700 tons. This means a saving in cross-sectional area in beams, girders and columns and other supporting members including the footings. When we take into consideration the fact that a 4-inch reinforced gypsum slab weighs but sixteen pounds per square foot, we can readily see that the saving in dead load as compared with any other type of fireproof floor is tremendous.

Calcined plaster has a great affinity for water. It is always trying to revert to its original rock formation, consequently if stored on the ground or in a damp place it will draw the moisture from the soil or atmosphere as the case may be and the result will be short working

[Continued on page 45]

Few people realize the expert speed and craftsmanship which is required to apply gold or silver leaf properly to a ceiling. The scene here shown took place in the Directors' Room of the Coast Division Building, Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., San Francisco. An antique glaze was later applied in tone with the walnut walls. Miller and Pflueger, Architects; A. A. Cantin, Associate. A. Quandt and Sons, Painters and Decorators, 374 Guerrero St., San Francisco. Painters and Decorators since 1885.

"Co-operation for Quality"

Quandt quality is available for the small job as well as the large. Specialists in the application of lacquer. Our operations are State-wide.

"FRENCH" APARTMENTS, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA. FREDERICK H. REIMERS, ARCHITECT

Photos by Waters and Hamlin

ENTRANCE DETAIL, "FRENCH" APARTMENTS, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
FREDERICK H. REIMERS, ARCHITECT

Photo by Waters and Hainlin

ENTRANCE DETAIL, "FRENCH" APARTMENTS, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
FREDERICK H. REIMERS, ARCHITECT

Photo by Waters and Hainlin

HOUSE OF A. R. WIDDOWSON, SACRAMENTO — A. R. WIDDOWSON, ARCHITECT

Tudor Shingle Tile

THIS illustration shows the first California house roofed with Gladding, McBean & Co.'s new Tudor Shingle Tile. The tile is of variegated russet brown and rose shades, laid irregularly. Not only in color, but in form, the Tudor Tile harmonizes perfectly with the design of this charming house. Tudor Shingle Tile is the latest of a long line of clay products developed by this company in its fifty years of manufacturing experience.

GLADDING · McBEAN · & · CO.

General Office: 660 Market Street, San Francisco

Los Angeles: 621 South Hope Street Seattle: Dexter Horton Building Oakland: Twenty-second and Market Streets

RESIDENCE OF MR. M. LLOYD FRANK, PORTLAND, OREGON. HERMAN BROOKMAN, ARCHITECT

Photo by A. Vandervort

MAIN ENTRANCE, RESIDENCE OF MR. M. L. FRANK, PORTLAND, OREGON.
HERMAN BROOKMAN, ARCHITECT

Photo by S. Ninamiyo

DETAIL, RESIDENCE OF MR. M. L. FRANK, PORTLAND, OREGON
HERMAN BROOKMAN, ARCHITECT

Photo by S. Ninamiyo

TERRACE, RESIDENCE OF MR. M. L. FRANK, PORTLAND, OREGON. HERMAN BROOKMAN, ARCHITECT

Photo by S. Ninamiya

Photo by N. Yamamiya

TERRACE, RESIDENCE OF MR. M. L. FRANK, PORTLAND, OREGON. HERMAN BROOKMAN, ARCHITECT

GATE LODGE. RESIDENCE OF MR. M. L. FRANK, PORTLAND, OREGON
HERMAN BROOKMAN, ARCHITECT

Photos by S. Ninamiyo

LEFT LIVING ROOM; RIGHT—FRONT DOOR, RESIDENCE OF MR. M. L. FRANK, PORTLAND, OREGON. HERMAN BROOKMAN, ARCHITECT

Photos by S. Newman

ABOVE—COTTAGE FOR MR. J. WHEELER, PORTLAND, OREGON
BELOW—MAIN ENTRANCE, CONGRESS HOTEL, PORTLAND, OREGON
HERMAN BROOKMAN, ARCHITECT

Photos by S. Ninamiyo

LEFT—ENTRANCE GRILLE, CONGRESS HOTEL; RIGHT—ENTRANCE, COTTAGE FOR J. W. McHOLLAND, PORTLAND, ORE. HERMAN BROOKMAN, ARCHITECT
Photos by S. Nimomiya

Photos by S. Yamamiya

LOBBY, CONGRESS HOTEL, PORTLAND, OREGON. HERMAN BROOKMAN, ARCHITECT

·EDITORIAL·

School Design

THE California State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. W. C. Wood, in his last biennial report criticizes boards of school trustees for employing inexperienced architects. An excerpt: "It is not true, as many trustees assume, that any architect can plan a school building economically. The planning of school buildings is a highly specialized and technical business. We have reached a point when we should not let architects learn at public expense how to plan schoolhouses."

Mr. Wood does not go quite deeply enough into the subject. The condition he criticizes is almost sure to follow from the lack of a competent architect acting as advisor to the board of trustees. Strange as it may seem, many of these boards, responsible for the expenditure of many million dollars of public money, and the adequate housing of public instruction, proceed without expert advice, sometimes without any architectural advice at all. It is not difficult to understand that under such conditions many of our school buildings are badly arranged, poorly designed, faultily constructed. Mr. Wood's remarks should receive the attention of all Boards of Education in California.

* * *

Regulation of Architecture

IN the November issue of "The Inspector" is printed an interview with Mr. A. J. Evers, secretary of the California State Board of Architecture and also of the S. F. Chapter, A. I. A., urging greater safeguards for the public in the regulation of architects and engineers. It is so much to the point that we quote it almost in full:

"The relation of the architect and engineer to the owner and the public in the field of building is not always fully appreciated, or perhaps it should be said that the relation of this professional service to private investment and public safety is misunderstood.

"The necessity of employing competent trained professional services such as can be rendered only by specialists whose education, training and practical experience fit them to perform this function must not be underestimated when the safety of life and property is being considered, without even mentioning the benefit of good design in a financial sense as well as the intangible yet real aesthetic values.

"Yet, this necessity seems to be ignored in our building laws. Under existing conditions, structures designed for public use, such as theaters, auditoriums, schools, hospitals and other large buildings housing thousands of human beings, may be built without the advice or aid of architect or engineer.

"That no other catastrophes in building have occurred might be attributed to the overuse of materials resorting to that not too well determined factor of safety set out in building laws to regulate maximum allowable stresses.

"This procedure, however, tends to encourage guesswork instead of the employment of engineering principles. This kind of practice adds to the cost of building and leaves for posterity ugly and fast depreciating structures.

"Costs of building can be cut when the building is planned by a trained architect; designed by a competent structural engineer; materials used carefully inspected for quality, and the entire assembly carefully supervised. The hidden and visible qualities and values will be definitely increased with proper design and supervision.

"Most of us are particularly interested in conditions as they exist in California and I wish to commend to the earnest consideration of all building officials and others of the building industry present the necessity for amendment of the law in California to better regulate the practice of architecture and, if possible, the enactment of a similar law to license structural engineers. The use of professional services in the design and construction of buildings might be made compulsory for buildings of certain size and for certain purposes."

* * *

BUILDING SURVEY

Reports from 482 cities in the S. W. Straus & Co. National Survey indicates that the building industry is closing the year on a reasonably stabilized basis. An increase of twenty-four per cent in volume of permits was reported for October over September of this year. Total permits were $405,299,753, a four per cent decline from October, 1925. There has been a notable increase in building activity in the large cities.

The Pacific Coast reports an increase of 11 per cent over September of this year and a decrease of 6 per cent from October, 1925. This is based on a total of $39,948,721 issued in 92 cities of the Pacific Coast area. San Francisco continues to report large increases; the total for October being $5,649,690, a 41 per cent increase over September and a 29 per cent increase over October last year.

Los Angeles reports an increase of 21 per cent over September this year—$9,950,229, which is 14 per cent below October, 1925. Portland and San Diego report substantial increases, while Oakland and Seattle report considerable falling off in permits issued.

* * *

The Pacific Gas Heating Co. announces the enlargement of its plant in Los Angeles to take care of increased production on all gas heating appliances, including the manufacture of gas water heaters. According to A. J. Hartfield, president, the company now has the largest plant of its kind in the West.

* * *

The 25th Anniversary Jinx of the San Francisco Architectural Club was held December 11th. A reunion of old members and a general "get together" for the draughtsmen and their friends, the affair was pronounced a complete success.

* * *

The National Exhibition and Convention of the Artistic Lighting Equipment Association will be held January 31 to February 5, 1927, at Cleveland, Ohio.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING, Sacramento, Calif.
Lindgren & Swinerton, Inc., General Contractor. G. C. Sellon, Architect

Hollow Metal
Doors and Cars
for this building
manufactured
and installed
by us.

Campbell Metal Windows · Nonpareil Skylights
Sheet Metal Work · Baked Enamel Finish
Hollow Metal Doors and Trim
Met-Elec Base

FORDERER CORNICE WORKS

Executive Offices and Factory:
Potrero Avenue and Sixteenth Street, San Francisco

Los Angeles Office:
927 W. M. Garland Building, 9th and Spring Streets

See our catalogue in the WESTERN

SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

MONTHLY BULLETIN

OFFICERS

JOHN REID, JR., President

HARRIS ALLEN, Vice-President

ALBERT J. EVERS, Sec.-Treas.

DIRECTORS

FRED H. MEYER, three years

HENRY H. GUTTERSON, three years

J. S. FAIRWEATHER, two years

W. C. HAYS, two years

EARLE B. BERTZ, one year

WILL G. CORLETT, one year

NEXT MEETING

The next regular meeting of the San Francisco Chapter, The American Institute of Architects, will be held in the rooms of the San Francisco Architectural Club, 523 Pine street, on Tuesday, December 21, 1926, at 6:30 p. m. Dinner will be served at 75 cents per plate.

NOVEMBER MEETING

The regular meeting of the San Francisco Chapter, A. I. A., was held on Tuesday, November 16, 1926, in the rooms of the San Francisco Architectural Club, 523 Pine street.

The meeting was called to order by President John Reid, Jr., at 7:00 p. m. The following members were present: Morris M. Bruce, John Reid, Jr., E. H. Hildebrand, Chas. F. Masten, G. F. Ashley, J. S. Fairweather, Frederick H. Meyer, A. J. Evers.

MINUTES

The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as published.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

The Auditing Committee reported that the Secretary-Treasurer's report and the report of the Executive Committee had been examined and approved. Moved, seconded and carried that the reports be accepted and placed on file.

The Education Fund showed a balance of $997.85 and was raised by subscription to over $1,000.00.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES

Mr. Hildebrand reported on the Builders Exchange Council regarding the minimum wage.

GENERAL BUSINESS

The Secretary reported the granting of a charter by the Board of Directors of the A. I. A. to the Hawaii Chapter and the transfer of certain members of our Chapter to the new organization.

The Secretary read a letter from the San Francisco Architectural Club regarding University Extension. It was decided to confer further with the Club in regard to the idea.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT J. EVERS, *Secretary*.

* * *

Edwin J. Symmes, A. I. A., has removed his offices to 713 Shreve building, San Francisco.

* * *

The Alameda Society of Architects held their regular meeting November 1. Monthly meetings will be held on the first and third Monday of each month in the Athens Athletic Club Building, Oakland.

John Galen Howard, architect, has resigned as director of the School of Architecture at the University of California, effective June 30, 1927. His resignation was accepted with regret by the University. Most of the buildings erected under the Phoebe Apperson Hearst plan were designed by him. Mr. Howard plans on spending the next few years in travel in Europe.

* * *

Announcement is made that James W. Plach, architect, has been appointed as a member of the State Board of Architecture to succeed J. B. Miller, whose term has expired.

* * *

W. C. F. Gillam, architect, has designed a beautiful new edifice for the Episcopalian Church in Burlingame. The building is of Gothic design and is in process of construction, to be completed in January, at a total cost of $70,000.

TILES

supplied by

RUDOLPH C. GREINER, *Inc.*

Importers and Dealers

COLORED BATHROOM TILES

of Distinction

Display and Sales Room:

500 TEMPLE ST., COR. N. OLIVE, LOS ANGELES

Telephone MUtual 2913

THE CHAS. M. GOODMAN HOUSE, ST. FRANCIS WOOD, SAN FRANCISCO. GOTTSCHALK AND RIST, ARCHITECTS

Ramona Roof Tile

Beauty • Versatility • Permanence

A Ramona Tile Roof expresses individuality. It has an unequaled color variation, a remarkable adaptability and superior strength. Laid by the manufacturer, and in the home territory under the personal supervision of the roof tile department, a combination of color and texture is assured which gives a distinctive charm.

N · CLARK · & · SONS

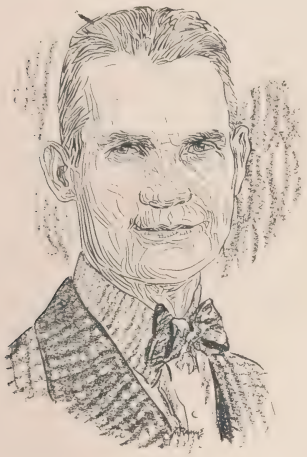
MANUFACTURERS

116 Natoma Street, San Francisco, Calif. · Factory: West Alameda, Calif.
1106 Detwiler Building, Los Angeles, Calif.

See our catalogue in the WESTERN

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

[*Sketch from life in this issue by Ramm*]



O. A. MALONE

MR. MALONE needs no introduction to architects. He is the Daddy of Modern Plaster—so far as color and texture are concerned—and as president of the California Stucco Products Co. directs 26 plants throughout the United States. He is honorary life member of the International Journeyman Plasterers' Association and the Master Plasterers' Association; member of Committee C-3, American Concrete Institute, and member of the Planning Commission, International Exhibit, Atlantic City (on which board are also Harvey Corbett, California-born architect of New York skyscrapers, and Jules Guerin).

Mr. Malone's own story of his career is more interesting than any editorial comment. Read this Odyssey of a real American:

"My grandfather and my father were plasterers. In my father's family there were four brothers, my father being the third child. At the breaking out of the Civil War these four brothers were plastering a courthouse in Virginia.

"All four of them being raised in Virginia, their sympathies differed, and after an argument at night, two of the brothers started for Richmond and the other two for Washington. My oldest and youngest uncles went into the Confederate Army, my father and his next oldest brother went in the Union Army.

"The four brothers went through the war without any of them receiving a wound. My father was stationed at Potomac under Phil Sheridan at the close of the conflict. His regiment being mustered out of service, he settled in Kentucky, where he resumed the plastering trade. It was there he met and married my mother, returning again to Virginia, where I was born. When I was two years of age he moved back to Kentucky.

"From the time I was six years old I attended public schools until the summer I was ten years old. At that time my father put me to work as a helper, which meant I was to carry the mortar to the building while he did the plastering. From that early age I was given more or less of an opportunity to learn the trade.

"The summer that I was 16 years old, my father being away, I took a contract myself to plaster two rooms. I remember that I received $6 for the job. The mortar was mixed and carried to me in the rooms by the woman, owner of the house, and a girl she had as a helper.

"Before I was 20 years old I was contracting and doing the plastering work on residences of six to ten rooms.

"I soon realized that the little town of Vanceburg, Ky., where I lived, did not afford any great opportunity for development. Realizing that greater chances lie in the larger cities I went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and worked for several years as journeyman plasterer, then going into the contracting business until 1911, when I moved to Los Angeles, California, and continued the contracting business for several years. My first contract in California was the Ventura county courthouse.

"At this time stucco was only very sparingly used and what was used was usually painted in order to get color. One day I observed this paint peeling off of a building to such an extent that the walls resembled a cabbage patch. It was then that the thought occurred to me if it was possible to incorporate color in the plaster that it would not only be unnecessary to use this artificial means of getting color such as painting, but it would be a lasting and permanent way of making color a part of the walls.

"However, there had been handed down from father to son, a journeyman apprentice, the supposed fact (until it had almost become a legend) that there was no coloring matter that would stand in lime or cement. And I wondered if this was true. I sufficiently doubted this supposed theory enough to make some experiments. I first carried on this experiment in my own back yard.

"After about four years of hard work, in which time thousands of experiments were made, I was successful in obtaining three colors, white, cream and gold.

"I told several architects, whom I had been working for as a contractor, of my experiments and I was surprised at the interest that they seemed to display. And I was more than pleased when they suggested that I use it on some of the work that they were doing. The results obtained from the use of this material was so pleasing that several of the leading architects began to specify it, which means that they were virtually specifying me.

"Being a member of the Master Plasterers' Association, at one of our meetings they proposed that I quit contracting and go into the manufacturing of this material and allow them all to use it, since, up to that time, when the material was specified it excluded them from figuring on the work and they promised me their full support if I would make it possible for them to secure and use the material. It was then I started the manufacture for sale to the public of California Stucco.

"Also at this time there started for me a peculiar and unique education, since I was called on to make up samples of both color and texture for the different architects, and when I found that they would ask for my opinion on color and texture, and after giving it to them, find that they would use this opinion, just naturally made me study the harder to be able to give them advice that would be worth their consideration.

"This work brought me in close touch with many very

[Concluded on page 49]

Bruce Arms, Los Angeles *S. Charles Lee, Architect*

FACE BRICK

FORTY-EIGHT varieties of Face Brick are pouring from our kilns... providing the architect with a range of colors and textured surfaces that make for architectural effects not only new and interesting, but permanent.

LOS ANGELES
PRESSED BRICK COMPANY
GLADDING, McBEAN & CO.
621 South Hope TRinity 5761
LOS ANGELES

3128

PRACTICAL TRAINING

[BY J. LESLIE MEEK]

FOUNDATIONS are laid and construction work is well under way on a five-room home which is being built entirely by the students of the Alameda High School in Fernside, a subdivision of East Oakland, California.

The plans for the dwelling were drawn up by advanced students in the draughting and building classes of the school's Vocational Training Department. Specifications and estimates are also the work of the students; as are the blueprints for the home. Charles Boddy, Walter Hoffman, Harold Elrod and Joseph Nichols are the four young "architects" who collaborated in planning the house and are now supervising construction work.

An examination of the plan reveals that the students have done their work in a capable manner and have an intelligent understanding of the problems such simple construction work presents. The house is of frame and styled after the Old English cottage. Its floor plan has been well handled to provide ample wall spaces, sunlight, air and accessibility for all rooms. The two bedrooms are assured the necessary privacy by putting them upon a raised deck. The garage is in the basement. Estimated costs run around $4,500 and the home stands on a $2,000 lot. May of next year is set as the probable time of completion.

The only labor about the building that will not be done by the students of the school will be the plastering and the building of the chimney. All the carpentering, plumbing, wiring, finishing, woodwork, built-in bookcases, etc., will be in charge of students, whose practical work in the several shops of the school enable them to handle the jobs in a manner that will meet all requirements of Oakland's building ordinances.

Upon completion of the home, it will be sold for around $6,700. The Alameda Realty Board will have charge of the sale. This organization bought the lot and are financing the house, and the proceeds of the project will go toward a fund for the advertising and development of the island city.

The whole plan is part of an aim to make the school and vocational work actually, rather than theoretically, practical. Charles W. Cox, head of the school's vocational activities, points out that, while the building of small scale model jobs has a certain value, the experience and training gained in the present undertaking will be worth infinitely more to the students. At its best, the small scale model is a toy; the work is tedious and interest is apt to lag. But when the students are working together to plan and build a real, life-size home that will be actually sold and lived in, it is an entirely different matter. They feel as if they have a job on their hands worthy of their mettle and best efforts. They are vastly interested in all the problems it presents and take the responsibility for the success of such a work seriously. This attitude, of course, is a most desirable one in the creation of a sense of orderly planning and sound craftsmanship in the execution.

* * *

As a means of assuring architectural standards in keeping with the high standards of the tract, the St. James Wood Homes Association, Piedmont, Calif., have appointed a committee of three architects, which is headed by Charles McCall, Oakland architect. Every home in this East Bay subdivision must be designed by an architect and the plans submitted to the supervising architectural committee for final judgment as to its fitness for topography of the lot and harmony with any other homes about it.

FACTS ABOUT GYPSUM

[Continued from page 23]

plaster, that is, it will not carry the usual amount of sand and it will be difficult to apply. Short working plaster can be used satisfactorily by mixing one sack of fresh material with a sack of the short working plaster or it may be necessary to use 2 sacks of fresh with one of old plaster.

In summer you are liable to have trouble with dry-outs. These are caused by hot blasts of air striking the plaster and evaporating the water before the plaster has set. A dry-out can easily be detected by its light chalky appearance and the wall or spot where the dry-out occurs will be soft and crumbly.

Dry-outs can be prevented. The first precaution is to screen all openings so as to prevent hot winds from striking the plaster. Do not close the openings with building paper. A circulation of air is needed to carry off the moisture so the openings should be screened with cloth. See that the plaster is applied to the proper thickness, as a thin coat is much more liable to dry out.

If plastering on wood lath, wet down the lath the day before plastering and again an hour or so before plastering. If the plaster is applied to dry lath, the lath are apt to draw the water from the plaster and a dry-out will result. Also, wood lath are bound to swell when they get wet and if they have not been wetted previously so that they have had a chance to expand, they will expand and perhaps buckle when the plaster is applied, resulting in either cracked walls due to the buckle, or loose plaster due to the keys being sheared off. However, when using gypsum lath do not wet it before the application of the plaster as there is a natural bond between gypsum plaster and gypsum lath.

Dry-outs can be corrected. All that is needed is more water. Spray the walls with clean water until the plaster

[Concluded on page 53]

To see a drinking faucet creates the desire to drink.

Have

Haws Faucets

installed in every office.

Model 2B, shown above, is designed for lavatory installation.

HAWS SANITARY DRINKING FAUCET COMPANY

1808 HARMON ST. BERKELEY, CAL. U.S.A.

MONOLITHIC CONCRETE

St. John's Episcopal Church, Los Angeles. Both exterior and interior are monolithic exposed concrete—except the facade, which is Tufa. Architectural ornaments were cast in place. Architects: Pierpont and Walter S. Davis, Los Angeles. Contractors: Clinton Construction Co., San Francisco. New, illustrated booklet, "The Concrete of the Architect and Sculptor," will be sent promptly on request. In writing, please address the nearest office listed below.

Concrete for Permanence—and for Beauty

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
A National Organization to Improve and Extend the Uses of Concrete

Atlanta, Birmingham, Boston, Chicago, Columbus, Dallas, Denver, Des Moines, Detroit, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Lincoln, Nebr., Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Nashville, New Orleans, New York, Oklahoma City, Parkersburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Oreg., Richmond, Va., Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Seattle, St. Louis, Vancouver, B. C., Washington, D. C.

Earl Barker Residence, Beverly Hills, California — *Gable & Wyant, Architects*

WHERE walls must express a definite spirit and feeling, California Stucco can always be depended upon as the creative medium. Infinite in its plasticity, it yields readily to any texture. Warm, friendly colors are provided by Nature's own mineral pigments. They will not fade. And being made with a true portland cement, any effect created with this stucco is permanent. . . . Used successfully for more than sixteen years.

For further information write the distributor nearest you

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
California Stucco Products Co.
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
California Stucco Products Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
California Stucco Products Co.
PORTLAND, OREGON
California Stucco Company
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
California Stucco Company

NEW YORK CITY
California Stucco Products Co.
814 E. 94th St., Brooklyn
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
Utah Stucco Products Co.
DENVER, COLORADO
Hembacher Bros.
HOUSTON, TEXAS
California Stucco Products Co.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
California Stucco Products Co.

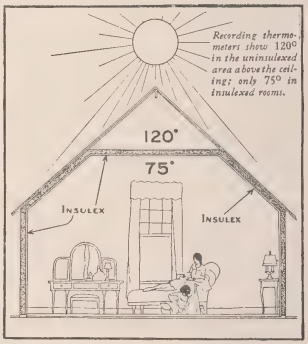
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
St. Louis Material & Supply Co.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
California Stucco Products Co.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
Dixie Concrete Products Co.
CLEVELAND, OHIO
Cleveland Gypsum Company
CINCINNATI, OHIO
California Stucco Products Co.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
Crete-stone Builders Supply Co.
Jenkins Arcade Bldg.
PHILADELPHIA, PA
California Stucco Products Co.
POTTSVILLE, PA
[illegible]
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Hollywood Building Supply Co.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
California Stucco Products Co.

California Stucco

CALIFORNIA STUCCO PORTLAND CEMENT

218


Recording thermometers show 120° in the uninsulated area above the ceiling; only 75° in insulated rooms.
120°
75°
INSULEX
INSULEX

Built-in Comfort

Insulex, the fireproof mineral insulation, poured over ceilings, in the sidewalls and under floors, provides cool, comfortable rooms in the warmest weather—and recovers its cost in fuel savings in winter. Fireproof, vermin proof and sound deadening, Insulex provides real comfort permanently built in. Let us tell you more about it.

EMPIRE
INSULEX
GYPSUM-AIRCELL-INSULATION

Manufactured by

Pacific Portland Cement Company, Consolidated

Los Angeles, Cal. · San Francisco, Cal. · Portland, Oregon

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

[Concluded from page 43]

prominent and great architects and artists. I would like to have the time and space, or in some way tell many of these wonderful men how much I appreciate their interest and cooperation. However, since that is not permissible, I will only speak of one very great man. I refer to the late Bertram Goodhue. I remember my first meeting with him, and how nervous I got when I was informed that I was to meet this very wonderful man. For I could not think of anything that he might have in common with me. I remember, too, how quickly he made me feel perfectly at ease in talking to him. And how carefully and minutely he explained to me what he had hoped to get in the way of texture and color on a group of buildings which, up to that time, he had been very much disappointed in the attempts made.

"After I had talked to him and had taken charge of this work and had a sufficient amount of it finished for him to see for his approval, I shall never forget how intently I watched his face when he was looking at the work and what a wonderful satisfaction it was when I discovered that he was pleased and that I had been able to understand him and put the feeling of color and texture into the wall that he had desired.

"In late years I have searched the histories of the building of many of the architectural gems, even buildings that have been unearthed in the ruins of Pompeii. There is absolutely no doubt that color plaster was used in these times and that the workmanship was far advanced from what they use today, so much so as to make me feel that the art of plastering and using color materials is really a lost art and now again in its infancy.

"The plasterer's future, in my opinion, lies greatly in his understanding the main usages that these color materials can be put to."

Dunham Low Pressure Steam Insures Economy

The Dunham Thermostatic Radiator Trap

The Dunham Packless Radiator Valve

Look for the name DUNHAM

DUNHAM HEATING SERVICE

Economy due to every bit of steam being made to give up its full share of heat in the radiators.

Economy from the use of Dunham traps that keep the steam in the radiators where it belongs instead of letting it escape in the return pipes.

Economy through the elimination of air and water from the system which gives the steam a clear road for free circulation.

Economy, Durability, Simplicity, Adequacy and *Flexibility* are the five main reasons for the widespread acceptance of Dunham Heating. It has been specified for all types of buildings ranging in size from one to fifty stories.

C. A. DUNHAM CO.
DUNHAM BUILDING
450 East Ohio Street Chicago

Over sixty branch and local sales offices in the United States and Canada bring Dunham Heating Service as close to you as your telephone. Consult your telephone directory for the address of our office in your city.

THE BREAKERS

Long Beach, California

Owner, F. B. Dunn

Architects, Walker & Eisen

Plumbing Jobbers,
Western Wholesale
Plumbing & Supply Co.

Plumbing Contractor, F. C. Schilling

Being equipped throughout with the

Watrous

Flush Valve and Duojet Closet

Non-Clogging — Water-Saving

THE design of the Watrous Duojet Closet prevents clogging and overflowing by eliminating the narrow passage needed by many types of closet to maintain syphonic action. It is also very economical with water.

The Watrous Flush Valve delivers the exact quantity of water required by the type of bowl with which it is used. Therefore, when used in combination with the water-saving Duojet Closet, it assures a substantial saving of water at every flush.

Write for full details on the Watrous Flush Valve and Duojet Closets to

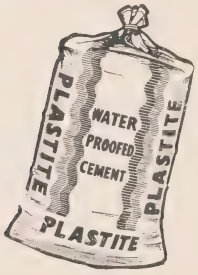
Wm. P. Horn Co., 237 Rialto Bldg., San Francisco
L. C. Coombs, Rm. 506, 110 W. 11th St., Los Angeles
Wm. P. Horn Co., L. C. Smith Building, Seattle

Pacific Coast Representatives of

THE IMPERIAL BRASS MFG. CO.
1220 West Harrison Street CHICAGO

Watrous Flush Valves—Duojet Closets—Self-Closing Basin Cocks—Combination Lavatory Fixtures—Pop-Up Wastes—Liquid Soap Fixtures—Etc.

Plastite Waterproofed Plastic Cement was used throughout in the construction of this pedestrian tunnel under Sunset Boulevard at Logan Street, Los Angeles. For the approaches, Riverside Portland Cement was used. Many such tunnels are being constructed in the city for the protection of pedestrians, and particularly school children.



Use Plastite, the Waterproofed Plastic Cement, for concrete or stucco exposed to water or other fluids under practically every condition. It is particularly adapted for the construction of floors, tunnels, basements, reservoirs, swimming pools, etc.

PLASTITE *Protects!*

WHEREVER construction work requires positive and *permanent* resistance to penetration by water, Plastite Waterproofed Plastic Cement is the safest material known to science. Its waterproof properties are due to special processes of manufacture, and not to the use of so-called waterproofing admixtures.

The leading architects and builders of Southern California are using Plastite in increasing quantity. Practically every dealer in building materials sells Plastite and recommends it for particular work.

Plastite is manufactured by the Riverside Portland Cement Company, whose main offices are at 724 South Spring Street, Los Angeles. Correspondence invited.

"Plastite Progress" is an interesting illustrated monthly magazine which will be found valuable to everyone interested in building. It will be sent without charge on request.

PLASTITE

Damp-Proof Walls

for your Clients and for You!

Long after the cost of construction is forgotten your clients will still enjoy and appreciate the benefits of Super Locklath walls... walls that are damp proof, unstained and non-sweating. Incidentally, Super Locklath walls are also sound-proof, doubly fire resistant, well insulated against heat and cold and as permanently strong and flawless as it is possible to build plastered walls.

But these are by no means all that Super-Locklath walls will do for your clients. They will help you finish construction in the best possible time... particularly during ing the rainy season. You will avoid time lost, waiting for rain-soaked wood lath to dry... you will avoid sagging, bulging and slow drying of the plaster... you will avoid all wet weather troubles if you specify Super-Locklath.

Because Super-Locklath is 100% waterproof on both sides, it assures smooth, even, flawless drying regardless of weather. Because Super-Locklath means so much to your clients and to your plastering contractor... it should mean more to you!

SUPER LOCKLATH
"Plastoid – Made"

Plastoid Products, Inc.
1725 South Downey Road
Los Angeles, Calif.

249 MONADNOCK BLDG.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

SOLD BY ALL BUILDING MATERIAL DEALERS

One of several substations of the Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light which have been covered with El Rey Guaranteed Roofs.

EL REY

Built-up Asphalt Roofs

—backed by a guarantee that counts.

YOU are relieved of all detail when you recommend an El Rey built-up roof to your client. And you give him the benefit of materials and service that are guaranteed by one of the oldest and largest roofing concerns in the country.

We submit to the architect complete specifications for two types of built-up roofing for flat roofs—

El Rey 10-year Guaranteed Roof
El Rey 20-year Guaranteed Roof

We supervise the installation, check it carefully when completed and then issue a written guarantee that includes periodical inspection and maintenance for the full term specified.

To protect us in that guarantee, we use only the finest grade of El Rey Asphalt Roofing and the most careful workmanship. The actual result is a roof that will last much longer than the period for which it is guaranteed.

We shall be glad to call and give full particulars of this service at any time.

LOS ANGELES PAPER MFG. COMPANY

1633 North San Pablo Street - LOS ANGELES, CALIF. - Telephone ANgelus 5236

70

FACTS ABOUT PLASTER

[Concluded from page 45]

stops absorbing it. Then examine the walls again in a couple of hours, and if still soft, spray again. It may require several applications, but plaster will set if kept wet.

The water is another matter of importance. Use nothing but clean water in mixing plaster. Do not use stagnant water as it may contain organic substances which would naturally cause a slow set. If the mechanic washes his tools in the mixing water, a quick set is apt to result. This is due to the fact that the small particles of set plaster act as a nucleus and cause the plaster to crystallize around it a great deal faster than would otherwise result.

That is why a slow set can often be remedied by simply scraping off the set plaster from the sides of the mixing box or by screening a little set plaster in the mixing box.

A sweat-out is exactly the opposite of a dry-out. The plaster has set, but the excess water has not been expelled. Sweat-outs are much more likely to occur in winter than in summer. This is due to the damp conditions which prevail during the winter season. A sweat-out can be easily detected because the plaster, though set, will be soft, remain damp and the wall will be dark in color. This condition should be corrected immediately because, if allowed to remain damp for five or six days, the walls will never attain their full strength. To remedy such a situation open the windows so as to provide a circulation of air and introduce heat. Warm air will carry more moisture than cold air, consequently with a free circulation of air the excess water in the plaster will be carried away.

The Gypsum Industries, 844 Rush street, Chicago, Ill., has prepared standard specifications covering the mixing and application of gypsum plaster and will be pleased to send copies to anyone interested, on request.

Ornamental Grilled Gates to Dining Room, Enlarged Clift Hotel, San Francisco. Schultze & Weaver, Architects.

ALL ornamental iron and bronze in the Clift Hotel addition was executed by us.

FEDERAL ORNAMENTAL IRON & BRONZE COMPANY

SIXTEENTH STREET AND SAN BRUNO AVE. - SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 4180

LIGHTING IS A PART OF ARCHITECTURE

The offices of the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company and Gladding, McBean & Co. are lighted with Duplex-a-lites...Located in the Pacific Finance Building, Los Angeles, Curlett and Beelman, architects.

Duplex-a-lite

illumination is playing an important part in the architecture of Southern California. It provides soft, indirect light. The rays are diffused. There is no glare. Light is evenly distributed and eye strain is reduced to a minimum.

Among the Duplex-a-lite installations in Los Angeles are the Pacific Finance Building, Subway Terminal Building, Pacific Mutual Building, relighted. Contract recently awarded for the new Mayfair Hotel which is now under construction.

This company is sole distributor for Duplex-a-lites in Southern California. Complete information upon request.

The FORVE *Company Inc.*

818 South Figueroa

LOS ANGELES ESTABLISHED 1901

Successors to FORVE-PETTEBONE COMPANY

119

MASONIC SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, UTICA, N. Y. H. P. Knowles, Architect

Build Everlasting Memorials of Beautiful Face Brick

HERE a living monument to Masonic War Veterans has been built of sturdy colorful Face Brick. As a result its stately dignity will be enhanced by the passing years.

Ever since the days of ancient Chaldea, Babylon and Egypt, through all the centuries, in every land, men have erected their revered and hallowed Memorials of hard-burned brick because of its eternal beauty.

Today, as ever, the enduring qualities of Face Brick make it exceptionally well-suited to the requirements of important Memorial Buildings.

"Architectural Details in Brickwork," a portfolio of many halftone plates showing excellent examples of fine brickwork. Sent postpaid to any architect making a request on his stationery.

"English Precedent in Modern Brickwork," a 100-page book, beautifully illustrated with halftones and measured drawings of Tudor and Georgian types and American adaptations; sent postpaid for two dollars.

"Brickwork in Italy." 298 pages, an attractive and useful volume, especially for the architect, profusely illustrated with 69 line drawings, 300 halftones, and 20 colored plates with a map of modern and XII century Italy. Bound in linen, six dollars postpaid. Half morocco, seven dollars.

AMERICAN FACE BRICK ASSOCIATION

A·F·B·A USE FACE BRICK – *it Pays*

1767 Peoples Life Building
CHICAGO

A·F·B·A USE FACE BRICK – *it Pays*

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912

OF PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT AND BUILDING REVIEW, published monthly at San Francisco, California, for October 1, 1926.

State of California } ss.
County of San Francisco }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared J. Leslie Meek, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Name of — Post Office Adress

Publisher, Western States Publishing Corporation, 703 Market Street, San Francisco.
Editor, Harris Allen, 703 Market Street, San Francisco.
Managing Editor, None.
Business Manager, J. Leslie Meek, 703 Market Street, San Francisco.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual his name and address, or if owned by more than one individual the name and address of each, should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.)

Western States Publishing Corporation, 703 Market Street, San Francisco; A. Hoffman, 345 Battery Street, San Francisco; Harris Allen, 703 Market Street, San Francisco; H. Collier, 345 Battery Street, San Francisco; N. Brydone-Jack, 1617 West Thirtieth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

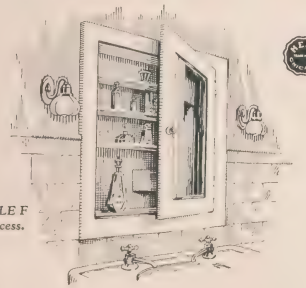
4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is.... (This information is required from daily publications only.)

J. LESLIE MEEK, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day of September, 1926.
(SEAL) E. J. CASEY.
(My Commission expires August 18, 1927.)

HESS CABINETS and MIRRORS
Snow-White Steel



STYLE F
to recess.

HESS Snow-white Steel Cabinets are unequalled for their fine workmanship and for the beautiful satin like enameled finish, ***hand rubbed*** like the finest furniture. Used in high class apartments, hotels and homes everywhere.

Samples submitted without charge.

See Sweet's Index; or write for booklet and prices.

HESS WARMING & VENTILATING CO.
Makers of Hess *Welded Steel* Furnaces.
1218 S. Western Avenue, Chicago

THE BEST TEST
OF ANY HEATING SYSTEM
IS
ACTUAL
USAGE

Five stages of heat extraction insures maximum economy by using all the heat.

There is no guesswork when you specify the

Page Gas Furnace

Its efficiency, economy and dependability has been thoroughly demonstrated in actual service to home-owners and architects. You are assuring your client of an abundance of clean, odorless, healthful heat, at the press of a button, and with the minimum fuel consumption.

It will be a pleasure to explain to you fully the features of the Page Gas Furnace or descriptive folder will be sent at your request.

Manufactured by

Montague Furnace Co., Inc.
376-386 Sixth Street · San Francisco
Phone Market 4845

Northwest Representative: E. J. Hilscher,
94 Columbia St., Seattle

HARRIS NEWMARK BUILDING
NINTH AND LOS ANGELES STREETS
LOS ANGELES

Heated Throughout
with

CLOW
"GASTEAM"
EQUIPMENT

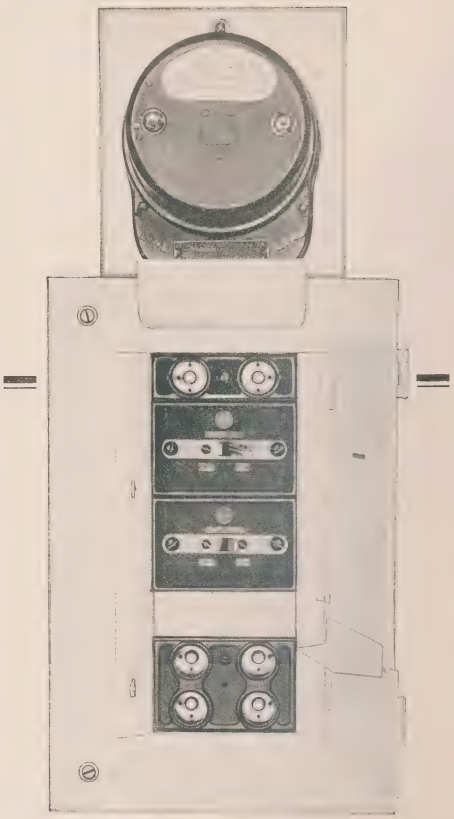
Steam heat with gas
(No central plant)

For sale by

WILLIAMS RADIATOR CO.
1860-1868 W. Washington Street
LOS ANGELES

—

PACIFIC GASTEAM CO.
571 Mission Street
SAN FRANCISCO



Get the Latest Bulletin On the New (FA) Products

Here are new (FA) products to take place of all the makeshift devices previously used for Range and Heating circuit control. The FRS Safety Type Flush Range Switch and the FRSNR Safety Type Flush Range Switch and Heater Circuit Panelboard.

For homes, restaurants, spice and coffee shops, bakeries for ranges, ventilating fans, electric grills, roasters and ovens where adjacent switch control is required or desired.

Send for Complete Details. Estimates Free if You Want Them.

Frank Adam
ELECTRIC COMPANY
ST. LOUIS

Pacific Coast Offices

59 Columbia Square
San Francisco

1155 So. Los Angeles St.
Los Angeles

524 First Ave. South
Seattle

GETTY CENTER LINRARY
3 3125 00673 3667